

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,971. 號一十七百九千八萬一第 日四十月二年未己

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1919.

六拜禮 號五十月三年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE
5-8, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description,
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Telephone 1215.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m. " " " " " "
1.45	" " " " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY	
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.	
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m. " " " " " "
1.45	" " " " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compressor Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express A.M.	No. 2 Local A.M.	No. 3 Through Express P.M.	No. 4 Local P.M.	No. 5 Through Express P.M.	No. 6 Local P.M.	No. 7 Through Express P.M.	No. 8 Local P.M.	No. 9 Through Express P.M.	No. 10 Local P.M.	No. 11 Through Express P.M.	No. 12 Local P.M.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00
YUEK LONG	7.45	8.15	7.45	8.15	7.45	8.15	7.45	8.15	7.45	8.15	7.45	8.15
Sham Chau	7.55	8.25	7.55	8.25	7.55	8.25	7.55	8.25	7.55	8.25	7.55	8.25
Sheung Shui	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40
Pingling	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50
Yuen Tai Market	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00
Yuen Tai	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10
Yuen Tai	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20
Yuen Tai	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30
Yuen Tai	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40
Yuen Tai	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50
Yuen Tai	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00
Yuen Tai	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10
Yuen Tai	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20
Yuen Tai	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30
Yuen Tai	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40
Yuen Tai	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50
Yuen Tai	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00
Yuen Tai	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10
Yuen Tai	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20
Yuen Tai	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30
Yuen Tai	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40
Yuen Tai	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50
Yuen Tai	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00
Yuen Tai	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10
Yuen Tai	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20
Yuen Tai	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.30
Yuen Tai	12.10	12.40	12.10	12.40	12.10	12.40	12.10	12.40	12.10	12.40	12.10	12.40
Yuen Tai	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.50	12.20	12.50
Yuen Tai	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00
Yuen Tai	12.40	1.10	12.40	1.10	12.40	1.10	12.40	1.10	12.40	1.10	12.40	1.10
Yuen Tai	12.50	1.20	12.50	1.20	12.50	1.20	12.50	1.20	12.50	1.20	12.50	1.20
Yuen Tai	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.30
Yuen Tai	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.40
Yuen Tai	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50
Yuen Tai	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00
Yuen Tai	1.40	2.10	1.40	2.10	1.40	2.10	1.40	2.10	1.40	2.10	1.40	2.10
Yuen Tai	1.50	2.20	1.50	2.20	1.50	2.20	1.50	2.20	1.50	2.20	1.50	2.20
Yuen Tai	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.30
Yuen Tai	2.10	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.10	2.40
Yuen Tai	2.20	2.50	2.20	2.50	2.20	2.50	2.20	2.50	2.20	2.50	2.20	2.50
Yuen Tai	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00
Yuen Tai	2.40	3.10	2.40	3.10	2.40	3.10	2.40	3.10	2.40	3.10	2.40	3.10
Yuen Tai	2.50	3.20	2.50	3.20	2.50	3.20	2.50	3.20	2.50	3.20	2.50	3.20
Yuen Tai	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.30
Yuen Tai	3.10	3.40	3.10	3.40	3.10	3.40	3.10	3.40	3.10	3.40	3.10	3.40
Yuen Tai	3.20	3.50	3.20	3.50	3.20	3.50	3.20	3.50	3.20	3.50	3.20	3.50
Yuen Tai	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00
Yuen Tai	3.40	4.10	3.40	4.10	3.40	4.10	3.40	4.10	3.40	4.10	3.40	4.10
Yuen Tai	3.50	4.20	3.50	4.20	3.50	4.20	3.50	4.20	3.50	4.20	3.50	4.20
Yuen Tai	4.00	4.30	4.00	4.30	4.00	4.30	4.00	4.30	4.00	4.30	4.00	4.30
Yuen Tai	4.10	4.40	4.10	4.40	4.10	4.40	4.10	4.40	4.10	4.40	4.10	4.40
Yuen Tai	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.50
Yuen Tai	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00
Yuen Tai	4.40	5.10	4.40	5.10	4.40	5.10	4.40	5.10	4.40	5.10	4.40	5.10
Yuen Tai	4.50	5.20	4.50	5.20	4.50	5.20	4.50	5.20	4.50	5.20	4.50	5.20
Yuen Tai	5.00	5.30	5.00	5.30	5.00	5.30	5.00	5.30	5.00	5.30	5.00	5.30
Yuen Tai	5.10	5.40	5.10	5.40	5.10	5.40	5.10	5.40	5.10	5.40	5.10	5.40
Yuen Tai	5.20	5.50	5.20	5.50	5.20	5.50	5.20	5.50	5.20	5.50	5.20	5.50
Yuen Tai	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00
Yuen Tai	5.40	6.10	5.40	6.10	5.40	6.10	5.40	6.10	5.40	6.10	5.40	6.10
Yuen Tai	5.50	6.20	5.50	6.20	5.50	6.20	5.50	6.20	5.50	6.20	5.50	6.20
Yuen Tai	6.00	6.30	6.00	6.30	6.00	6.30	6.00	6.30	6.00	6.30	6.00	6.30
Yuen Tai	6.10	6.40	6.10	6.40	6.10	6.40	6.10	6.40	6.10	6.40	6.10	6.40
Yuen Tai	6.20	6.50	6.20	6.50	6.20	6.50	6.20	6.50	6.20	6.50	6.20	6.50
Yuen Tai	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00
Yuen Tai	6.40	7.10	6.40	7.10	6.40	7.10	6.40	7.10	6.40	7.10	6.40	7.10
Yuen Tai	6.50	7.20	6.50	7.20	6.50	7.20	6.50	7.20	6.50	7.20	6.50	7.20
Yuen Tai	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.30
Yuen Tai	7.10	7.40	7.10	7.40	7.10	7.40	7.10	7.40	7.10	7.40	7.10	7.40
Yuen Tai	7.20	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.20	7.50
Yuen Tai	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00
Yuen Tai	7.40	8.10	7.40	8.10	7.40	8.10	7.40	8.10	7.40	8.10	7.40	8.10
Yuen Tai	7.50	8.20	7.50	8.20	7.50	8.20	7.50	8.20	7.50	8.20	7.50	8.20
Yuen Tai	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30
Yuen Tai	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40	8.10	8.40
Yuen Tai	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50	8.20	8.50
Yuen Tai	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00
Yuen Tai	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10	8.40	9.10
Yuen Tai	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20	8.50	9.20
Yuen Tai	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.00	9.30
Yuen Tai	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40	9.10	9.40
Yuen Tai	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.20	9.50
Yuen Tai	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00
Yuen Tai	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10	9.40	10.10
Yuen Tai	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20	9.50	10.20
Yuen Tai	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30	10.00	10.30
Yuen Tai	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40	10.10	10.40
Yuen Tai	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50
Yuen Tai	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00
Yuen Tai	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.10
Yuen Tai	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20	10.50	11.20
Yuen Tai	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.30
Yuen Tai	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40	11.10	11.40
Yuen Tai	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.20	11.50
Yuen Tai	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00
Yuen Tai	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10	11.40	12.10
Yuen Tai	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20
Yuen Tai	12.00	12.30										

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General.
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"
STORAGE.
COPIES OF THE HONGKONG
A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS
At Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address "HONGKONG"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
March 15th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VERY CHOICE CHOCOLATES,
ASSORTED SWEET MEATS, &c., &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Comprising:
Chocolates of the following well-known
brands:—Couteau, Bonfleur, Fandis,
Duchess, Regal, Crocus, Special Princess,
Gala Selection, King's, Special Queens,
Sovereign, &c., &c., &c.
Also
Milk Tablets, Turkish Delight, Butter
Scotch, Russian Toffee, &c.
These goods are perfectly fresh having just
recently arrived.
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 7th, 1919.

On TUESDAY,
March 18th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
Piano by Collard & Collard.
Piano by Broadwood & Sons, London.
Piano by Ernst Kaps—Dresden.
Cottage Piano by Montre.
(In good condition).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY,
March 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN
WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases,
Pillow Cloths, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by
64 in.

Also
A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow
Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY,
March 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.**

Comprising:
Chamberlain and Arm chairs (n.w.),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture
comprising, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables,
Washstands, &c. (Summed Teakwood), Side-
boards, Dining Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service,
Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and
Teakwood Bedsteads, a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood
Screen Blue and white Panels, and Black-
wood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, and Oil Paintings,
Several Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with
all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one
large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one
American Ice Chest.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions
from F. C. JAYKS, Esq., C.B.E., to sell
by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 19th and 20th, 1919, commencing each
day at 2 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

Comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and
Possessions, Japan and China, Argentine and
Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua,
Philippines, &c., &c.

A Albums each containing the nucleus of a
collection.

AND
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.
On view from Monday, March 17th.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions
from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chefoo,
to sell by Public Auction,

ON FRIDAY,

March 21st, 1919, commencing at 10.30 A.M.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A further small consignment of
EMBROIDERED LINEN TEA CLOTHS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
These articles are of exceptional value equal
to best Convect work, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—

Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Coseys,
Camoisoles, Night Gowns, House Lengths,
Collars, Bedspreads, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions
from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC
WORKS to sell by Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY,

March 22nd, 1919, at 12.30 Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
39/35 H. P. FOUR CYLINDER
SIX SEATER
"STUDEBAKER" CAR,
in good running order.

The Car may be seen by arrangement with
the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

ON TUESDAY,

March 25th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., at An Kin's
Slipway.

The Houseboat "Flora." Recently
overhauled and painted inside and out.
Complete with all accessories including
Dingy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails, &c., &c.
and ready for immediate use.
Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—
or from March 24th.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY,
March 28th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—

A variety of 6-coloured and 2-coloured
Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and
Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense
Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties,
Porcelain Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone,
Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments,
Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware and a
number of Snuff Bottles.

Also
Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries,
&c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock
has recently arrived from the North and
includes pieces from the Sung, Ming,
Kanghi, Yungching, Kionglung and Tow-
kwong Periods.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY,
March 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.**

Comprising:
Chamberlain and Arm chairs (n.w.),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture
comprising, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables,
Washstands, &c. (Summed Teakwood), Side-
boards, Dining Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service,
Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and
Teakwood Bedsteads, a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood
Screen Blue and white Panels, and Black-
wood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, and Oil Paintings,
Several Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with
all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one
large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one
American Ice Chest.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions
from F. C. JAYKS, Esq., C.B.E., to sell
by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 19th and 20th, 1919, commencing each
day at 2 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

Comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and
Possessions, Japan and China, Argentine and
Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua,
Philippines, &c., &c.

A Albums each containing the nucleus of a
collection.

AND
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.
On view from Monday, March 17th.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
PRESIDENT WILSON'S
INTRODUCTORY SPEECH.

The following is the speech made by
President Wilson, at Paris, when reading
the draft of the Covenant of the League
of Nations. One portion of the message
is missing, the sentence as telegraphed
being unintelligible:

"Mr. Chairman:
I have the honor, and assume it a
very great privilege, of reporting in the
name of the Commission constituted by
this Conference on the formation of a
League of Nations.
I am happy to say that it is a unani-
mous report, a unanimous report from
the representatives of fourteen nations—
the United States, Great Britain,
France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil,
China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland,
Portugal, Rumania and Siberia. I think
it will be so, and I think it is. I think
I, with your permission, read the docu-
ment as the only report we have to
make."

President Wilson then read the draft.
When he reached article XV, and had
read through the second paragraph, he
paused and said: "I pause to point
out that a misconception might arise in
connection with one of the sentences, I
have just read."

"If any party shall propose mea-
sures necessary to give effect to the
recommendations."

A case in point, a purely hypothetical
case, is this: suppose there is in the pos-
session of a particular Power a piece of
territory, or some other substan-
tial thing in dispute, to which
it is claimed that it is not con-
tained. Suppose that the matter is sub-
mitted to the Executive Council for its
recommendation as to the settlement of
the dispute, diplomacy having failed,
and suppose that the decision is in favour
of the party which claims the subject
matter of dispute, as against the party
which has the subject matter in dispute.
In such a case, the only case con-
templated, it is provided that the Execu-
tive Council may then consider what steps
will be necessary to oblige the party
against whose judgment has been given
to comply with the decision of the Coun-
cil.

After having read article XIX, Presi-
dent Wilson also stopped and said:
"Let me say that before being embodied
in this document, this was the subject
of a very careful discussion by
representatives of the five greater
powers, and that their unanimous con-
clusion is that the matter embodied in this
article."

After having read the entire document,
President Wilson continued as follows:
"It gives me pleasure to add to this
formal reading of the result of our
labours that the character of our discus-
sions which occurred at the sitting of the
Commission, was not only of the most
constructive but, of the most encourag-
ing sort."

It was obvious throughout our discus-
sions that, although there were subjects
upon which there were individual differ-
ences of judgment, with regard to the
method by which our objects should be
obtained, there was practically no point
any serious difference of opinion
or motive as to the objects which we were
seeking.

Indeed, while these debates
were not made the opportunity for the
expression of enthusiasm and sentiments,
I think the other members of the Com-
mission will agree with me that there
was an undertone of high respect and
enthusiasm for the thing we were trying
to do; which was heartening throughout.

There was, upon the whole, in every
meeting, because we felt that, in
a way this Conference differed from
the expression of one of its highest and
most important purposes, to see to it that
the concern of the world in the future
with regard to the objects of justice
should not be subject to doubt or uncer-
tainty; that the co-operation of the great
body of nations should be assured in the
maintenance of peace upon terms of
honour and of international obligations.

The compilation of that task was con-
stantly upon us, and at no point was
there upon the slightest desire to do any-
thing but suggest the best to accomplish
that great object. There is very great
significance, therefore, in the fact that
the result was reached unanimously.

Fourteen nations were represented,
among them all of those Powers of Great
consequence we have called the Great
Powers, and the greatest variety of circum-
stances and interests. So that I think we
are justified in saying that the signifi-
cance of the result, therefore, has the
depth of all meanings, the union of
wills in a common purpose, a union of
wills which cannot be resisted, and
which, I dare say, no nation will run
the risk of attempting to resist.

Now as to the character of the docu-
ment. While it has consumed some time
to read this document, I think you will
see at once that it is very simple, and
nothing so simple as the structure which
it suggests for a League of Nations—a
body of delegates, an Executive Council
and a permanent secretariat.

When it came to the question of deter-
mining the character of the representa-
tion in the body of delegates, we were
all aware of a feeling which is current
throughout the world. Inasmuch as I am
stating it in the presence of the official
representatives of the various govern-
ments here present, including myself, I
may say that there is a universal feeling
that the world cannot rest satisfied with
merely official guidance. There has
reached us through many channels, the
feeling that, if the deliberating body of
the League of Nations was merely to be
a body of officials, representing the
various governments, the peoples of the
world would not be sure that some of the
mistakes which preoccupy officials had
not been made, and that some of the
admittedly so, large and various as to
be really representative of the great body
of the peoples of the world, because in

I roughly reckon it, we represent as we
sit at this table more than twelve hun-
dred million people. You cannot have a
representative assembly of twelve hun-
dred million people but if you leave it
to each government to have, if it pleases,
one or two or three representatives,
though only with a single vote, it may
not only vary its representation from
time to time, but it may originate the
choice of its several representatives.

"Therefore, we thought this was a pro-
per and a very prudent concession to the
practically universal opinion of plain
men everywhere that they wanted the
door left open to a variety of representa-
tion, and of being confined to a single
official body with which they could not or
might not find themselves in sympathy.
And you will notice that this body has
unlimited rights of discussion; I mean of
discussion of anything that falls within
the field of international relations—that
it is especially agreed that war or inter-
national misunderstandings or anything
that may lead to friction or trouble is
everybody's business because it may affect
the peace of the world. And in order to
safeguard the popular power so far as
we could of this representative body it
provided, you will notice, that when a
subject is submitted, it is not for arbitra-
ry but for discussion by the Executive
Council; it can, upon the initiative of
either of the parties to the dispute, be
drawn out of the Executive Council on the
larger form of the general body of
delegates: because through this instru-
ment we are depending primarily and
chiefly upon one great force and this is
the moral force of the public opinion of
the world—the pleasing and clarifying
and compelling influence of publicity—
so that things that are in the open
at any time be drawn into the open,
so that those things that are destroyed
by the light may be promptly destroyed
by the overwhelming light of the univer-
sal expression of the condemnation of the
world."

Armed force is in the background in
this programme, but it is in the back-
ground; and if the moral force of the
world will not suffice, the physical force
of the world shall. But that is the last
resort, because this is intended as a con-
stitution of peace, not as a league of war.

The simplicity of the document seems
to me to be one of its chief virtues be-
cause, speaking for myself, I was un-
able to see the variety of circumstances in
which this League would have to deal.
I was unable therefore to plan all the
machinery that might be necessary to
meet the different and unexpected con-
tingencies. Therefore I should say of
this document that it is not a straight-
jacket, but a vehicle of life. A living
thing is born and we must see to it that
it shall be put on it. It is not a vehicle
of power, but a vehicle in which power
may be varied at the discretion of those
who exercise it in accordance with the
changing circumstances of the time.

And, while it is elastic, while it is
general in its terms, it is definite in one
thing that we were called to make it
definite. It is a definite guarantee of
peace. It is a definite guarantee by the
world against aggression. It is a definite
guarantee against the things which have
just come near bringing the world to ruin.
The civilization would have to deal
with it not for a moment, lie vague.
Its purposes are declared and its powers
are unmistakable. It is not in contem-
plation that this should be merely a
league to secure the peace of the world.
It is a league which can be used for
operation in any international matter.

That is the significance of the pro-
vision introduced concerning labour. There
are many ameliorations of labour condi-
tions which can be effected by conference
and discussion. I anticipate that there
will be a very great usefulness in the
Bureau of Labour which is con-
templated shall be set up by the League.
And, while it is in the background through long ages
and sometimes seemed to be forgotten
while governments have had their watch-
ful and suspicious eyes upon the man-
oeuvres of one another, while the coun-
cils of statesmen have been about structural
action and of finance. Now, if I may
believe the pictures which I see, there
comes into the foreground the great body
of the labouring people of the world,
the men and women and children upon whom
the great burden of sustaining the world
must from day to day fall, whether we
will or no to do so or not: people who go
to bed tired and wake up without the
stimulation of lively hope. These will be
drawn into the field of international
solidarity and help will be among the
swords of the combined governments of
the world. That is, I take leave to say,
a very great step in advance in the mere
conception of that.

Then, as you will notice, there is an
imperative article concerning the pub-
licity of all international agreements.
I think no member of the League can
claim any agreement valid which it has
not registered with the Secretary-General,
in whose office, of course, it will be sub-
ject to the examination of the League. And
the day is laid upon the Secretary-
General to publish every document of that
sort at the earliest possible time. I sup-
pose most persons who have not been con-
versant with the business of foreign affairs
do not realize how many hundreds of
these agreements are made in a single
day, and how difficult it might be to
publish the more unimportant of them
immediately. How unimportant it would
be for most of the world to publish them
immediately, but even they must be pub-
lished just as soon as it is possible for
the Secretary-General to publish them.

Then there is a feature about this move-
ment which, to my mind, is one of the
greatest and most satisfactory ad-
vances that has been made. We have
with annexations of helpless peoples
meant in some instances for exploitation.
We recognize in the most solemn manner that
the helpless and undeveloped peoples of
the world are to be treated as equals.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETITION SUSPENDED
FOR TWO YEARS.

The Civil Service Commissioners have
adopted an important reconstruction
scheme of selection for Class I, of the
Home Civil Service, Indian Civil Service,
Eastern Cadetships, junior appoint-
ments, and officerships of Customs and
Excise. The holding of competitive
examinations for these appointments will
not be resumed for at least two years
after the cessation of hostilities—except
in the case of a few appointments in the
Indian Civil Service—and vacancies in
these classes will be filled in the mean-
time by a process of selection by a Board,
the principle of open competition being
maintained so far as practicable.

Applicants must have been born on or
after August 2nd, 1891; have attained the
age of 22 on the date fixed for qualifying
examination; have served in His Majesty's
naval, military, or air force during the
war, provided that under certain condi-
tions men may be treated as eligible who,
having been pronounced unfit on grounds
of health for general service, have been
temporarily employed in government
departments during the war.

Candidates who appear to be *prima-
facie* eligible for appointment will be
subject to a qualifying examination in
arithmetic, English (including essay and
poetry writing and other tests), and in
general knowledge, historical, political,
social, economic, scientific and geographical.
Candidates who satisfy the Civil
Service Commissioners will then be ad-
mitted to an interview by the Selection
Board. Preference will be given by this
Board, "ex æquo paribus," to candidates
who are debarré from active employment
by some physical impairment arising out
of the war, and not likely to interfere
with the discharge of ordinary adminis-
trative duties.

Candidates will be divided into three
groups:—Those who have taken a full
university course; those who have spent
at least two years at a university, but
not taken a full course; those who entered
the forces direct from school or spent less
than two years at a university.
Candidates in the first group will be
allotted to each group. No candidate
will be obliged to take the qualifying
examination within three months from
the date of leaving the forces. Candi-
dates who under this scheme enter the
service at an age above the normal maxi-
mum of 24 years, will be allowed an
increment of salary for each year of their
age above 24 at the date of their quali-
fying examination.

the world, being in that condition, put
an obligation upon us to look after their
interests primarily, before we use them
for our interests, and that in all cases
of this kind hereafter it shall be the duty
of the League to see that the nations who
are assigned as the tutors and advisers
and directors of these peoples shall look
to their interests and their development
before they look to the interests and
desires of the mandatory nation itself.
This, gentlemen, has been no greater advance than
this, gentlemen. If you look back upon
the history of the world you will see how
helpless peoples have too often been a
prey to Powers that had no conscience
in the matter. It has been one of the
most distressing revelations of recent
years, that the great Power, which has
just been, happily, defeated, put intoler-
able burdens and injustices upon the help-
less people of some of the colonies which
it annexed to itself, that its interest was
rather their extermination than their
development; that the desire was to
possess their land for European purposes
and not to enjoy their confidence in order
that mankind might be lifted in these
places to the next high level. Now the
world, expressing its conscience in law,
says there is an end of that, and that
conscience shall be settled to this thing.
States will be picked out, which have
already shown that they can exercise a
conscience in this matter and under their
tutelage the helpless peoples of the world
will come into a new light and into a new
hope.

I think I can say of this document
that it is at one and the same time a
practical document and a human docu-
ment. There is a pulse of sympathy in
it. There is a compulsion throughout it.
It is practical, and yet it is intended to
purge to rectify, to elevate.

And I want to say that so far as my
observation instructs me, this is, in one
sense, a belated document. I believe that
the conscience of the world has long been
preparing to express itself in such a way.
We are not now discovering our sym-
pathy for these peoples and our interest
in them. We are simply expressing it,
for it has long been felt, and in the
administration of the affairs of more than
so far as I know, all of the great States
that are represented here—that humane
impulse has already expressed itself in
their dealings with their colonies, whose
peoples we have at a low stage of civiliza-
tion. We have had many instances of
colonies lifted into the sphere of complete
self-government. This is not the dis-
covery of a principle. It is the universal
application of a principle. It is the
agreement of the great nations which have
tried to live by these standards in their
separate administrations to unite in see-
ing that their common force and their
common thought and intelligence are
lent to this great and humane enterprise.

I think it is an admission, there-
fore, for profound satisfaction, that this
humane decision should have been reached
in a matter for which the world has long
been waiting, and until a very recent
period thought that it was still too early
to hope. Many terrible things have come
out of it. Wrong has been defeated and
the rest of the world has been more con-
scious than it ever was before of a
majority of right. People that were
suspicious of one another can now live
as friends and comrades in a single family
and desire to do so. The misera of dis-
trust, of intrigue, is cleared away. Men
are looking each other in the eye and say-
ing, "We are not now in a common purpose."
We do not think it before, but now we
do think it, and this is our covenant of
friendship.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH
BELGIUM.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

War-scarred Belgium has taken the
first step towards her commercial rehabi-
litation. As plucky in peace as she was
in war, she is not waiting for others to
help her but is helping herself. And in
token of her appreciation of Yankee
friendship and Yankee worth, she has
chosen an American to help her way for
her.

This American is Joseph A. Nash, for
four years general manager of the ship-
ping and purchasing department of the
Committee for Relief in Belgium. He
arrived recently from London in New
York in the capacity of manager for the
United States and Canada of the Lloyd
Royal Belge. This is a purely Belgian
enterprise, the first attempt on the part
of that country at direct trans-Atlantic
connection between her own shores and
those of North America, and the first
step in the direction of weaving a strong
commercial and industrial bond between
the two nations. A pet project of King
Albert, certain of Government support,
endowed with funds to insure almost un-
limited expansion, the Royal Belge is in
the market for ships, and assurances
have already been received that every
vessel that flies the red, yellow and black
will cross the ocean filled with rich cargo.
The main offices of the company just
now are in Paris, where the line's presi-
dent, M. Arthur Brys, makes his head-
quarters, while his old home office, at
Antwerp, is being prepared for his re-
turn. The American branch is located at
141 Broadway, New York City, and from
there Mr. Nash is conducting his negotia-
tions.

The Royal Belge was organized as a
corporation after the war had broken
out. At that time it owned forty ships
and its head, M. Brys, turned them over
to war purposes. In his own country,
and in France, he is considered one of
the most remarkable figures of the day;
immensely wealthy, yet always at work;
indomitable in his determination to win
for Belgium a commanding position as a
commercial power and ready to sacrifice
his own interests and his own wealth in
the service of his nation. The leading
men of Belgium look up to him as minor
officers in an army look up to their
general.

Of the original fleet of forty, only
sixteen vessels are left. The other twenty-
four were sunk by submarines or mines.
Twelve of the remaining ships are tem-
porarily flying the British flag, carrying
supplies to France and being engaged in
other similar work. The other four are
still in the service of the Belgian Relief.
"I hope the United States Government
will facilitate our efforts to buy ships
here," said Mr. Nash to a representative
of the *American Exporter* and *Import-
er's Journal*. "The Belgian people feel
that Washington should allow Belgian
shipowners to acquire American-built
vessels, to operate either under the Bel-
gian or the American flag. They have
things to sell which America requires.
On the other hand, there are many
American products which Belgium not
only always wanted and needed but
which, through the work of the Belgian
Relief, have become indispensable to her."

The Royal Belge has a large liquid
capital of its own and a great additional
sum has been guaranteed for its enlarge-
ment. The first trip, as soon as the ser-
vice has been organized, is to be made
between Antwerp and New York, and
just as soon as this route has been fully
established, the great Belgian port is to
send vessels

WELCOME HOME TO SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

THE KING'S GREETING.

Upon his arrival at Dover Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, was presented with a civic address, in reply to which he made his first speech in England since the war started. He said:

"For myself and the distinguished Generals who accompany me on my return from France, I thank you most heartily for the welcome you have given us in the name of Dover. We appreciate to the full the warmth and sincerity of your generous references to the part we have been called upon to play in the events of the past four years. But we know that your greetings are more than merely personal, and springs from a profound realization of the historic greatness of the occasion, and of all that it symbolizes for the future of our race. We know that in your welcome you express the feelings of gratitude and admiration which all Great Britain entertains for the wonderful men whose unequalled courage and endurance through more than four years of struggle have brought us at length by victory to peace. (Cheers.) You offer to us to-day a foretaste of the loving which will very soon, I hope, be ours. "To us returning in peace to this most English of all English towns, first, by ancient right, of English ports, as Mayor of the Eastern Coast of England, guardian of the Narrow Seas, the sight of the cliffs of Dover and the great castle crowning them with our Empire's flag, world-wide emblem of the freedom for which we have fought, floating over all—this more than inspiring spectacle in itself repays us for all that we have been privileged to do in the discharge of our duty to our King and country. We realize, too, that Dover has known the meaning of war. The oldest of the Cinque Ports has worthily sustained her reputation. The doings of the Dover Patrol—so all-important to the maintenance of the British Armies in France—constitute a record of which the town, with all its great historic associations, may well be proud. Again I thank you for the unstinted cordiality with which we have been received by you and by the townspeople of Dover. (Cheers.) On behalf of the county of Kent, Lord Harris presented an address, in which he ledging which Sir Douglas paid a tribute to the deeds of the men of Kent on the battlefield. "The special train by which the Field Marshal travelled to London arrived at Charing Cross with an escort of aeroplanes. As it drew up alongside the platform, the Duke of Connaught and the Prime Minister proceeded to the Pullman car in which were Sir Douglas Haig and his Army Commanders and Headquarters Staff. Immediately Sir Douglas alighted, the guard saluted, and the Duke of Connaught and the Prime Minister shook the Field-Marshal very cordially by the hand, the former assuring him, in the name of the King and Queen, how heartily they welcomed him back to the metropolis after his strenuous time on the other side of the Channel. The Commanders, who followed, were similarly greeted. Cheers mingled with the music, and the pleasure of the gallant officers at the cordiality of the reception was apparent. Then, as the Field-Marshal proceeded to inspect the guard of honour, the band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." After the inspection, Sir Douglas and his companions joined the large group of distinguished visitors, and greetings were exchanged all round. There was neither restraint nor formality in the reception; it was a welcome in the true British fashion. The greetings having come to an end, the Duke of Connaught led Sir Douglas Haig and the Army Commanders to the Royal carriages which were waiting to convey them to Buckingham Palace. "This was the moment when the Field-Marshal approached the fringe of the vast crowd who were eagerly waiting to see him. He was looking remarkably well, but a little embarrassed by the tremendous cheer that arose as he walked down the platform, and the windows in the station, roofs of offices and railway carriages there was waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and this was the beginning of the unstinted public demonstration that followed the travellers when they went out into the London crowded streets to drive to Buckingham Palace. "Within the forecourt of Buckingham Palace a few privileged spectators were gathered. Among them was the son of the King of the Hedjaz, who was received by the King a few days ago, and was specially invited by his Majesty to witness the arrival of Sir Douglas Haig and his comrades. The carriages were driven to the Grand Entrance in the Quadrangle, and immediately after the travellers had alighted and passed within the Palace they were most cordially received and greeted by the King and Queen, with whom were Princess Mary, Prince Albert, and Prince George. "Luncheon was served in the State dining-room at one long table. A service of antique silver plate was used. The table was floridly decorated with chrysanthemums. The blooms were of red and copper-colour shades, and were well set off by old gold foliage. "The King occupied the central seat at one side of the long table, while the Queen was seated immediately opposite to his Majesty. General Sir H. Plumer sat on one side of the King, and the Hon. Lady Haig on the other. The Queen had Sir Douglas Haig and the Prime Minister on her right and left. The guests numbered just under fifty. "There were no speeches or ceremonial of any kind. After the luncheon the royal host and hostess and their guests went to the Blue Drawing-room and the Bow-room, where, after the served, and where their Majesties mingled freely with the guests, as also did the various other members of the Royal family, and engaged them in private conversation. During the luncheon the band of the Irish Guards played selections. "On leaving the Palace Sir Douglas and the Hon. Lady Haig went to their home at Kingston-on-Thames to spend Christmas quietly. (Continued at foot of next column.)

STEREOSCOPE IN AIR PHOTOGRAPHY.

PICTURES IN HIGH RELIEF.

One of the best guarded secrets of the war in the air has been the extraordinarily successful use made of the stereoscope as an aid to aerial intelligence by the British Royal Air Force. Every one is familiar with the optical device by which two photographs are viewed side by side through a pair of lenses, with the result that the objects represented are seen to stand out in striking relief. Early in the war, when specially constructed cameras were first being used for photographing the enemy's trenches and fortifications from the air, it occurred to an officer in the Flying Corps that if two photographs were taken in the air, separated only by an interval of a few seconds, the movement of the aeroplane in the meantime would sufficiently alter the perspective to produce a successful stereoscopic picture.

An opportunity for testing this idea existed in the salient at Ypres, where the stark ruins of Cloth Hall, and other buildings in the old Belgian town, towered naked toward the sky, casting long, spire-like shadows upon the ground. The early experiments were only partly successful. Many technical difficulties had to be overcome. It was found that a longer interval of time between the exposures was required than at first seemed necessary, and some other problems connected with the very low density of aerial negatives demanded solution. But after patient research some stereoscopic air photographs of the finest quality were produced.

Officers and men of the Royal Air Force in all the photographic training stations in Great Britain were set to work to specialize in the rapid production of stereoscopic pictures, and for months every photographer sent out to the war zone was fully trained in this branch of work. Only those who have been privileged to examine specimens of stereoscopic photography can realize how valuable an instrument of intelligence this development of technical resourcefulness placed in British hands. Owing to the high relief in which objects are seen it was found possible to estimate to a few inches the depth of barbed wire and entanglements, the depth of trenches and dugouts, and in other ways to anticipate the character of the difficulties to be overcome by the infantry and tanks.

AIR TRAVEL DE LUXE.

HEATED CABINS FOR TWELVE PASSENGERS.

"I am arranging for a chain of aerial stations all over the world for mail and passenger services," said Mr. Holt Thomas, chairman of Aircraft Travel and Transport, Limited, a short time ago. There would be stations in France, Italy, Norway, India, South Africa, Denmark, China, and Japan.

The first passenger service would be from London to Paris. "Our plans at present provide," Mr. Holt Thomas explained, "for passengers to assemble at the Ritz Hotel, and cars will convey them to the aerodrome we decide to use. The flight should occupy less than two and a half hours, and cars will convey the passengers from the French aerodrome to the Ritz Hotel, Paris.

"At the start we shall use the D. Haviland 10, a two-engine machine which was designed for carrying large loads of bombs over Germany, but which can be quickly adapted to take five or six passengers. The machine which will hold from 10 to 12 people. It will be heated and ventilated, so that the ordinary drawbacks of a war machine will completely disappear.

"At 15 guineas a passenger we expect to lose at first, but we look to the mail contracts to make the scheme a successful proposition."

"A FULL HEART." The return of Sir Douglas Haig to his home at Kingston-on-Thames was marked by a demonstration which lacked nothing in enthusiasm from its spontaneity. It had been announced that, by the express wish of Lady Haig, there would be no public festivities organised; but the residents of Kingston were too proud of their own Field-Marshal to permit their own occasion to pass unnoticed. After darkness had fallen there was a hastily-organised torch-light procession to his residence on the hill. It was a picturesque scene, and prominent in the throng were the workers from a local aeroplane factory, men and women alike emphasising their joy by appearing in fancy dress. Mingled with these and the dull-garbed, but cheering civilians, were groups of khaki-clad soldiers and men in hospital-beds. There were loud calls for Sir Douglas Haig, and unbounded enthusiasm when the crowd saw the Field-Marshal, who was in multi, accompanied by Lady Haig, come out of the house and walk down the garden path, and through the gates into the road. When the cheering and subsided, Sir Douglas, who stood bare-headed, said: "I want to thank you for the welcome you have given me, and it is very good of you to turn out to-night. In honouring me you honour our brave fellows who have been fighting. (Cheers.) I have not been talking during the last four and a half years—(laughter)—and I am sure you will not expect a speech from me to-night. I want to thank you who have been working to give us aeroplanes. We know the long hours you have toiled. You have done your bit, and more than your bit, to win the war. I have been welcomed all day. I started from Dover and I never knew there were so many people in Dover. At every cross-road on the journey up there were women and children to cheer me, and the reception I got in London made my heart full, and now I have this here to-night. I can only say that I wish you all a very merry Christmas."

More cheering followed the conclusion of this speech, and the crowd sang, "For let's a jolly good fellow," following this with three cheers for Sir Douglas, and three more for Lady Haig.

THE ELECTRICAL BASIS OF MODERN SOCIAL PROGRESS.

HOW EXISTENCE MAY BE TRANSFORMED.

[BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.]

It may not be generally recognised as a fact of Nature, but the production, distribution, and utilization of power is necessarily one of the most vital interests of mankind in the material sphere of things. Our sole physical activity is the movement of matter. By that single activity we construct our houses and furniture, our ships and locomotives, our roads, bridges, and engineering works; we also depend on this one faculty for the cultivation of land, for the production of food and fuel, and in general for providing the forces of Nature with the conditions under which they can operate in the direction required by the needs and comforts of mankind.

Human muscles in the first instance were called upon for the preparatory, stimulating, and essentially co-operative work whereby the forces of Nature were properly understood could be controlled, harnessed, and directed in accordance with human wishes. Muscles are now supplemented by innumerable engines, of which two classes, heat engines and electric engines, are the chief. The more civilized the country the greater is the proportion which mechanical power bears to merely mechanical human labour; and the higher accordingly can be the remuneration or wages per head.

Human muscles are well adapted for artistic work and for displaying or demonstrating ideas, but they are not the right means for propelling machinery nor for shifting or raising loads. Unskilled labour should gradually be superseded as we rise in the scale. For utilising wind and water power which otherwise would be running to waste, we can draw upon the store of energy in coal and oil fields; we can employ the sun's present radiation of the sun.

Our chief source of motive power at present is combustion, utilised by the aid of the steam engine or by internal combustion engines; and the power thus generated can be transmitted to considerable distances by means of electricity. Or, if the heat is the ultimate object, chemical energy is innumerable over fairly considerable distances in the gaseous form, in which form it can be burnt just as and where and when it is wanted. Thorough control is always essential to economy.

"DIRTY AND WASTEFUL." Hitherto our method of utilizing natural power have been dirty and wasteful. We have been content to dig up coal in enormous quantities, transfer it to a distance on lines of rail, cart it to its destination, and there burn it crudely and ignorantly and incompletely, so as to be troubled not only with dusty ash but with the more volatile products of incomplete combustion lost loose into the atmosphere. The result has been that the great majority of the English race smoke; to which, indeed, they get accustomed, but which undermines their health and lessens their vigor.

In Elizabethan and other great periods of English history the towns were not big and the atmosphere was clear. This fact should be realized when reading history. True, the less said about the drainage system of our cities the better—we have learnt a great deal about sanitation since then, and we have applied much of our knowledge—but we still turn the excrement of our furnaces into the common atmosphere, and thereby foul our lungs in a way which is both senseless and extravagant as well as unhealthy.

"HOW TO USE COAL." First to deal with coal as what it is, a great admirer of valuable hydrocarbons, many of which are far too good to be merely burnt; these can be separated out and employed for chemical and agricultural purposes, so that only the refuse gas and coke shall be left for burning. And these residual products can then be burnt completely and cleanly. That is the first step.

Next we must realize that the solids do not travel freely, nor can they be conveyed so easily as gases and liquids; these can be much more readily transmitted to a distance; while as for the travelling power of electricity, it is so extraordinary in its speed and so quick as lightning.

Coal itself should not be sent on journeys; it should be dealt with chemically, in suitable retorts, at or near its source, in a way which is becoming well-known to gas engineers. Gas can be transported through pipes to centres of population for the production of heat, easily manageable heat, without encroaching on town areas for the erection of unsightly Corporation gas works. Electricity can likewise be generated and distributed for purposes of convenient and healthy power and light.

"PUBLIC CONTROL." To carry out the generating and distributing system economically, overlapping of many conflicting interests must be avoided; hence it must be done on a self-government must be a large one. Devolution of much central business to large provinces has often been advocated as setting free the central Parliament for Commonwealth or Imperial ends. Such dignified provincial Senates will undoubtedly come into existence sooner or later, and the urgency of the need for effective power distribution will probably hasten this reform. The conditions of average human existence hitherto have really not been reputable, considering the amount of knowledge now available. It was effectively used. When the country has adopted a well-thought-out plan for the scientific use of fuel, instead of the present crudely barbarous method of flinging lumps on to a fire, everyone will be amazed, rather chagrined, that it was not adopted long ago. It seems likely that half the coal now being burnt in factories will then disappear. With easy power that can be switched on and off, home industries in modified form may perhaps revive. In the old days Sheffield's industry was produced by small workers living by the side of a stream. The conditions of home labour were not

ideal in many respects, but they were human, and permitted individual and some kind of family life. "AN OVERDUE IMPROVEMENT." Why is distributed power, whether chemical or electrical, so handy? Because electric power and gaseous fuel lend themselves to regulation by the turning of a tap—"perfect control" and "economy" are almost synonymous terms—and when all the other improvements which we owe to the nineteenth century are incorporated with this great overdue improvement, surely human life will begin to emerge from that dull, depressed, and discouraging condition which now characterises so much of it. May it not be this which is at the root of a good deal of the labour discontent? Indeed, it is doubtful if those workers who return from the varied and adventurous, though dangerous, life at the front will be content to immerse themselves in the old unadorned factory routine.

It may seem a small thing to have heat, light, and power economically and conveniently laid on to every dwelling, in a small factory, but it is a big thing in reality. The difference between living in clean healthy air, through which the sun's rays can penetrate—not only the heat rays, but the health-giving, bronzing, disease-destriving rays, for which we go to the seaside—this alone will have an elevating effect on the spirits of adults and an untold effect on the health of children. For children have not had time to get accustomed to evil surroundings; they die in large numbers, and through their death the population is retarded in the saddest and most wasteful manner.

"LIFE, MORE LIFE, IS WHAT WE MUST AIM AT; not mere existence, but Life. Clean air, healthy surroundings, are its essential conditions. Hours of monotonous toil must be reduced; leisure for higher work must be gained; and with an untruncated system of education it may be hoped that widespread happiness will result. The depopulated country may become full and interesting once more. Given the easy distribution of light and power, there is no need for people to crowd into close-packed dens and pay exorbitant rents for the privilege of living near their work. Distribution rather than concentration of the people can begin."

"It may be urged—on the score of expense and limitation of material—that a conductor better than copper is desirable; perhaps ultimately such a conductor may be necessary. Well, who can say that it will not be forthcoming? If a metal is kept sufficiently cold it will transmit an electric current with hardly any loss of energy. A perfect conductor is not physically impossible. Impractical on the large scale as yet; yes. But when science gives us a hint like that we should receive it with avidity, give it our best attention, and look out for some way of utilizing the fact in practice. We do not yet see how."

"THE STATE AND SCIENCE." No, but many things thought impossible have turned out feasible enough in the long run. If only the State would encourage, firstly, first, pure science, secondly, the applications of science, corporate life both in town and country might be revolutionised in a generation. Already message and correspondence are distributed, with splendid organization, by telegraph and post. Distance has thereby already become comparatively unimportant.

Among the reconstructions made possible by the way—made possible by the opening of men's minds to large possibilities of utilizing the already made discoveries of science—let us see to it that the potential light heat and power are generated in the most economical fashion wherever the raw material is readily available, and let us utilize the travelling power of electricity to the utmost—London Observer.

SIR D. HAIG AND THE PRESS.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

In bidding farewell at Cologne to the war correspondents, Sir Douglas Haig said:—

"I wish to thank you all for the great sacrifices which you have rendered during this great war, indeed, the greatest in history. I know that you have displayed untiring energy and contempt of danger in following the troops in all their offensive actions, and I know that you have done your utmost to give accurate and complete information to the public of the great journals which you represent. It was impossible to do more than you, gentlemen, have done. You of the British Press from the beginning of the struggle have carried out your work with complete success. Your despatches have helped to give hope and courage to our families at home, and to enlighten the public as to the magnitude of Great Britain's effort in the great cause of freedom.

"The Allied Press representatives have cemented the bonds of union between our allies and ourselves by spreading the truth in their respective countries, and by representing our efforts in their true perspective. "At this moment of triumphant victory, your fallen comrades, Mr. Serge Basset, is in my thoughts."

"The correspondents of the United States have, by their accounts of the steady devotion and courage of the British soldier, tended to bring about a better attitude in America towards the British. They have had a large share in producing the mutual esteem which now exists between the two countries. I have to thank, also, those representatives of the neutral Press who left the security of their homes and who, out of love of justice and fair play, have borne testimony to what they have seen on the British front."

"Gentlemen, in no previous war have the relations of the Army and the Press been so entirely satisfactory. Perhaps that is one reason why we are here at this moment in the history of the world. I hope that henceforth your efforts may tend towards eternal peace and universal goodwill, and to the still closer union of the peoples represented by the noble soldiers whose deeds in these battlefields you have so ably chronicled."

ideal in many respects, but they were human, and permitted individual and some kind of family life.

"AN OVERDUE IMPROVEMENT." Why is distributed power, whether chemical or electrical, so handy? Because electric power and gaseous fuel lend themselves to regulation by the turning of a tap—"perfect control" and "economy" are almost synonymous terms—and when all the other improvements which we owe to the nineteenth century are incorporated with this great overdue improvement, surely human life will begin to emerge from that dull, depressed, and discouraging condition which now characterises so much of it. May it not be this which is at the root of a good deal of the labour discontent? Indeed, it is doubtful if those workers who return from the varied and adventurous, though dangerous, life at the front will be content to immerse themselves in the old unadorned factory routine.

It may seem a small thing to have heat, light, and power economically and conveniently laid on to every dwelling, in a small factory, but it is a big thing in reality. The difference between living in clean healthy air, through which the sun's rays can penetrate—not only the heat rays, but the health-giving, bronzing, disease-destriving rays, for which we go to the seaside—this alone will have an elevating effect on the spirits of adults and an untold effect on the health of children. For children have not had time to get accustomed to evil surroundings; they die in large numbers, and through their death the population is retarded in the saddest and most wasteful manner.

"LIFE, MORE LIFE, IS WHAT WE MUST AIM AT; not mere existence, but Life. Clean air, healthy surroundings, are its essential conditions. Hours of monotonous toil must be reduced; leisure for higher work must be gained; and with an untruncated system of education it may be hoped that widespread happiness will result. The depopulated country may become full and interesting once more. Given the easy distribution of light and power, there is no need for people to crowd into close-packed dens and pay exorbitant rents for the privilege of living near their work. Distribution rather than concentration of the people can begin."

"It may be urged—on the score of expense and limitation of material—that a conductor better than copper is desirable; perhaps ultimately such a conductor may be necessary. Well, who can say that it will not be forthcoming? If a metal is kept sufficiently cold it will transmit an electric current with hardly any loss of energy. A perfect conductor is not physically impossible. Impractical on the large scale as yet; yes. But when science gives us a hint like that we should receive it with avidity, give it our best attention, and look out for some way of utilizing the fact in practice. We do not yet see how."

"THE STATE AND SCIENCE." No, but many things thought impossible have turned out feasible enough in the long run. If only the State would encourage, firstly, first, pure science, secondly, the applications of science, corporate life both in town and country might be revolutionised in a generation. Already message and correspondence are distributed, with splendid organization, by telegraph and post. Distance has thereby already become comparatively unimportant.

Among the reconstructions made possible by the way—made possible by the opening of men's minds to large possibilities of utilizing the already made discoveries of science—let us see to it that the potential light heat and power are generated in the most economical fashion wherever the raw material is readily available, and let us utilize the travelling power of electricity to the utmost—London Observer.

CITY HALL.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

LAST NIGHT

MALINI

TO-NIGHT!

Prices \$3 and \$2.

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children,

by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.

Music by FREDERICK NORTON.

With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.

Over 60 Performers.

GALA PERFORMANCE

FRIDAY, March 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

the gross takings of which will be allocated to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES:— Dress Circle \$5.
Stalls \$3.
Pit and Gallery \$2 and \$1.

Second Performance Saturday, March 22nd, 9.15 p.m.

Third " Monday, " 24th, "

Fourth " Tuesday, " 25th, "

Fifth " Wednesday, " 26th, Matinee.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

IMPORT **HOLLAND** EXPORT

JACOB FRITZ, Amsterdam,

established 1852.

Is open for business with Chinese firms.

Banking references given.

Have you seen the Wonderful

"DAVON"

SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length, only 13 inches, magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc. ... \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

4, Des Vaux Road Central,

Telephone 2487.

THE "SWAN"

FOUNT PEN.

NEEDS NO "COAXING"!

It's made right.

To write right.

That's why it's the most popular Fountain.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.

Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.

WHERE IS YOURS?

TRY ONE NOW!

Sold by

JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

Manufacturers, LONDON.

CATALOGUE FREE!

VICTOR RECORDS.

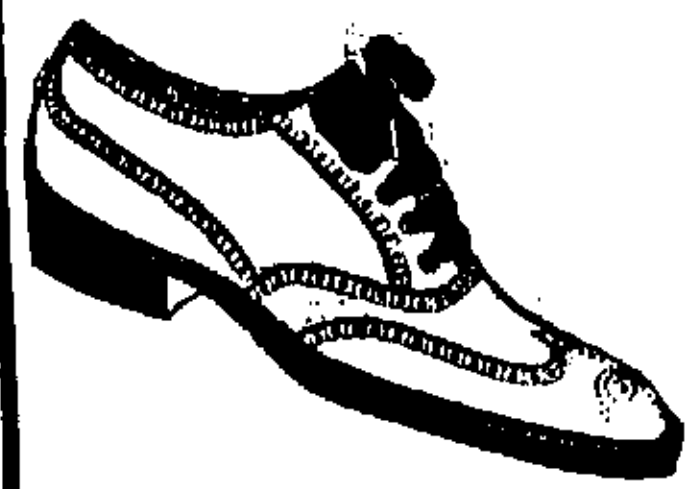
THE
RECORDS OF QUALITY.

Large Shipment Just Received
FOX TROTS, ONE PESTS,
WALIZES, ETC.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
VICTROLAS IN STOCK.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

"K" BROGAN SHOES



Combine the best materials and
good workmanship with perfect
fit and comfort.

NEW STOCKS FOR DAY AND GOLF WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING
& ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road.
Phone 1174. Phone 1980.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED
FINEST LONDON AND AMERICAN MADE
BRIAR PIPES

BARLING

LOEWE

KAUFMAN, BROS. & BONDY.
From \$1.50 to \$4.

CIGAR & CIGARETTE TUBES.
\$1.75 each.
PIPE CLEANERS.

Tel. No.
1743.

CORONET

Tel. No.
1743.

March 15th and 16th, 1919.

PAULINE FREDERICK

"THE SLAVE MARKET."

THREE RINGS AND A GOAT.

etc., etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

OUR LONDON LETTER. DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PACIFISTS FROM PARLIAMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 30th.
The outstanding feature of the General Election has been the defeat of the Pacifists, who have gone down at the polls under overwhelming majorities given for the Coalition. Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, and other shining lights of the Independent Labour Party were defeated in working-class constituencies by margins of about 15,000, which is a sufficient answer to their pretensions to speak in the name of organised Labour. Mr. Arthur Henderson, ex-Cabinet Minister and Labour leader, who tried to engineer the famous Stockholm Conference, when Peace terms were to be discussed with the Kaiser's "peace" Socialists, was beaten by another Labour man at East Ham. Mr. Sydney Webb shared a similar fate, and it is interesting that it was he who put into literary form the election manifesto of the Labour Party before the Election dissolving the political truce that has been in existence during the war.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Thus it is patent that these so-called "intellectuals" of the Labour Party, who have pulled the strings by virtue of their position and influence on the Parliamentary Committee, are discredited by the very class in whose name they have professed to speak. Their defeat is proof of the accuracy of what has appeared in these columns from time to time and duly emphasised—that the Independent Labour Party which pulled the strings at Trades Union Congresses did not represent the true views of British Labour in regard to the war. With their disappearance from the Parliamentary arena there goes, also, their opportunity to mislead foreign opinion. Mr. MacDonald will not be able to refer to "our German friends," or to allege (an allegation that he has never withdrawn) that Viscount (then Sir Edward) Grey could have prevented the outbreak of the world-war.

MR. ASQUITH'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of Mr. Asquith in his old constituency of East Fife was one of the sensations of the Election. He deserves well for his prompt decision to range the country on the side of July, 1914; but he has had to pay the penalty of acting on his favourite phrase of "wait-and-see" in the conduct of the war while he was Prime Minister. He was chased round the constituency by soldiers who were declaring as "Newcastle" that we had plenty of ammunition, when, as a matter of fact, there was a shortage and the batteries in France were being rationed with so many shells per day. His plea was that he spoke on reports received from his advisers, but Ministers must always take the responsibility in such matters. Then, again, he opposed the appointment of one supreme commander of the Allied Armies, without which we should have lost the war.

WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

Another feature of the Election revealed in the returns of the polling is the failure of women candidates to get into Parliament. The only woman returned was the notorious Madame Markievicz in one of the Dublin constituencies; but this lady, who is a Sinn Féin, and took a prominent part in the Dublin Rebellion, is the wife of a Pole. There is a certain irony in this, having regard to the tremendous fuss and fury of our old-time Suffragettes to win political equality with men. In constituencies where women offered themselves for election their own sex failed to support the women candidates on polling-day. The women's votes throughout the country, and also the soldiers' votes, were given solidly for the Coalition.

WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

On a general survey it is apparent that the new House of Commons will have a Unionist majority over all other parties. The Unionists had 332 members at the Dissolution; they can now count upon 380 votes in a House of 707 members. At the Dissolution the Liberals numbered 200, and if those who are pledged to the Coalition are added to those classed as Independent the total is 164. Labour has 76 members at the Dissolution, 10 being supporters of the Coalition; compared with 38 members at the Dissolution.

The meaning of the polling seems to be that the country was determined to give its unqualified support to those who, in popular estimation, would make a clean job of the settlement following the war. For this stupendous task Asquithian Liberalism was discredited, and the Labour Party was distrusted. In addition, a very real dread of anything savouring of Bolshevism caused many, who would have otherwise voted for Liberal or Labour candidates, to vote for the Coalition Unionist candidates. There has been a good deal of talk of the nationalisation of industry, the Brotherhood of Man (including the unrepentable Hun), and other things of the same sort on Labour platforms, and the political instinct of the people is too sound to support men with these views.

OLD CRISIS REVIVED.
It is generally believed that at the next General Election the country will have to choose between Unionists and Labour. Much will, of course, depend upon the way the problems of Reconstruction are handled by the new Government. But it does not help to find some leading newspapers reviving old crises, such as "Tariff Reform," and declaring that as the Tory Party are now in power Labour will have the opportunity to show their right. The Election was not fought

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROBERT DOLLAR FREIGHTERS FOR THE ORIENT RUN.

The sale of the Insurance Building, San Francisco, to the Robert Dollar Company for \$420,000 revealed plans for the construction of a fleet of ten steel combination passenger and freight steamers to be operated on the San Francisco Oriental run.

The steamers will be constructed by the Robert Dollar Company, as soon as "war prices," now rapidly falling, are eliminated. They will be placed in competition with the T.K.K. and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, and will carry on regular schedule, according to Dollar, both passengers and freight from San Francisco to Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila and Singapore.

This run is now dominated by the Japanese. The steamers will be of 12,000 tons and will each carry 100 passengers. They will be modern in every detail and will be turned out as rapidly as possible, according to Stanley Dollar. The extensive plans of the Dollar Company, headed by Captain Robert Dollar, involve an expenditure of about \$10,000,000, it is estimated. Stanley Dollar, however, refused to estimate the cost of establishing the fleet of combination steamers.

The sale of the Insurance Building to the Dollar Company became known through the recording of the transaction at the City Hall. The building is five stories high and is a class A reinforced concrete structure. Its purchase is to secure a permanent home for the present officers of the Dollar Company and the space necessary under the new project. The building will be re-named Robert Dollar Building and will stand as a monument to the name of the veteran shipowner.—S. F. Chronicle

CEYLON DEFENCE FORCE. DRILLS AND CAMPS CANCELLED FOR 1919.

While the question whether compulsory training should be discontinued in Ceylon is being discussed, says the *Times of Ceylon*, the following Defence Force General Order by Brigadier-General R. B. Pell, C.B., has been issued:—All unmobilised Ceylon Defence Force Corps are notified that for the year 1919 the drills laid down in Ordinance No. 42 of 1918 are hereby cancelled. All regimental camps are cancelled for 1919. All corps will fire their annual course of musketry on their regimental ranges for the year 1919 under regimental arrangements.

(Sgd.) F. J. Tohill, Major, acting Staff Officer, C. D. Force.
Major Tohill, seen by a representative of the *Times of Ceylon* as to the effect of the order, said it was quite clear that all drills and camps were cancelled. Officers commanding units, on being shown the order, thought it was quite clear that there were to be no drills or camps during the year. Each had drawn up a programme for the year but it would have to be abandoned.
"No drills, no camps," said a well-known Major, reading the order a second time. Asked whether he would not carry out a programme of drills to maintain the efficiency of his unit, he replied with a smile: "Should I hold drills, it is not very likely that they would be attended on the face of this order."

SCARIFYING CRITICISM.

Hearst is publishing a series of letters by Shaw. It is in Hearst's paper that one would expect to see Shaw's meanly insinuating, subtly corrosive, incubations. We know George Bernard Shaw. He is a blue-faced baboon with his fingers to his nose, making faces at all that is of good repute, all that is worth while. He is a disgusting factor in modern life and it is fitting that his sneering affectations should be printed by the *Ministry and Scientific Press*.

upon any of the old-time issues at all. The work of the new Government is to obtain a just and lasting peace for Britain and the Empire, and for the rest of the world; and also to lay the foundations for making this country a better place for everyone to live in than it ever was before—better housing, better conditions of employment, wider opportunities for a liberal education for every child, the restoration of agriculture and of rural life, and many other things. Mr. Lloyd George stands pledged to this; and he has solemnly stated that if the Unionist majority in Parliament will not carry out this programme he will immediately appeal again to the country.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.
Princess Patricia's betrothal to a commoner has given quite phenomenal pleasure to everyone. The Connaught family have always been popular, and the fact that one of their number has gone outside the purple for a husband of popular reputation is described by those who know her well as a handsome, accomplished, unaffected girl. It is said that at least on one occasion she has refused the hand of a King because she would not consent to figure as a Queen Consort, referring to it as a "farmer and less artificial life." The bridegroom—lect. Commander Macnab, is a brother of the Earl of Dalhousie. He is a tall, fine-looking Naval officer, a specialist in gunnery, and served on Admiral Jellicoe's staff with the Grand Fleet during the war. It is said that the attachment dates from the time that the Commander Macnab was on the Duke of Connaught's staff when the latter and Governor-General of Canada, The Marquis are a Scottish family with a lineage dating back to the Twelfth Century.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 5th.

THE WAR PARTICIPATION LOAN.

There is still much speculation regarding the War Participation Loan. According to trustworthy information, the balance of seventeen million yen has been paid into the Bank of Chosen to the credit of the borrowers. The Japanese do not deny this, but they assert that as the money has been paid to the credit of the Chinese concerned the Japanese Government cannot withdraw it; in the circumstances, they can only appeal to the Chinese not to draw upon it as it might give rise to the belief that the Japanese Government was assisting the northern militarists in China. An official friend of mine was careful to explain: "This is a joke." Meanwhile, there are other suggestions that the National Defence Army (née the War Participation Army) cannot be disbanded because the terms of the loan contract could not then be carried out. Probably this refers to the purchase of munitions and the employment of Japanese officers. But if the Tokyo Government be sincere in its expressed intention not to press for the fulfilment of such agreements, there should be no difficulty in withdrawing from the contract to purchase war material and in cancelling the engagement of the Japanese training officers.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

Opponents of the plan for unifying and internationalising the railways of China are beginning to realise that if they persist in their position of isolation, they will be automatically confined to their South Manchurian Railway sphere by not participating in the scheme, and then their conversion will be as sudden as any revival preacher could wish. Before leaving this country I must refer to the suggestion now being made that China should be allowed to take a share in the financing of her railways. In support of this the precedent is quoted of Russia and Japan, who were admitted to the Banking Consortium and credited with their shares of the loan made to China although they were unable to advance any money.

PEKING NOTES.

These notes reflect the political uncertainty of the day; they have dropped from 75 to 68.

An interesting costume-ball took place at the Waichiaopu on Friday night in aid of the funds of the Peking Orphan Asylum. The dresses were phantasmagoric. Most remarkable of all was the sight of Chinese "dressing-up" in costumes which were *à la mode* in China only a few years back.

Mr. Beilby Alston, Councillor of the Legation, has returned from Vladivostok prior to proceeding to Tokyo as *chargé d'affaires*.
Sir John Jordan called on the President yesterday afternoon and discussed the situation in formally. The British Minister's retirement seems to have been again postponed.

CHINA AND BOLSHIEVISM.

Not without reason is the Government alarmed at the possible spread of Bolshevism in the country. The report that an organisation composed of 60,000 Chinese workmen had been formed in Petrograd at the end of December for the purpose of conducting a revolutionary propaganda and urging the people of China to establish Soviets prompted the Government to institute inquiries in order to check the planned invasion. China in the hands of Bolshevism would be a catastrophe, compared to which that in Russia would be merely a circumstance.

THE ANTI-NARCOTIC CAMPAIGN.

The President has again given his support to the prize-worthy effort to eradicate the drug-habit in China by the enactment of a mandate, two days ago, enjoining officials to carry out the law upon pain of being punished for disobedience and dereliction of duty. More power to him! May he be not weary in well doing.

PUTTING HIS FOOT DOWN.

The President is also putting his foot down in the matter of military disregard of the law of the land. Officers have been accustomed to execute summarily those who contravened certain regulations, or who incurred their wrath. This practice is to be stopped. A mandate three days ago indicated that such punishments were to be discontinued.

JAPANESE IRRITATION.

Evidently the Japanese have become annoyed at the open expression of opinion from foreigners in China. The opinion of the Japanese is very much annoyed at the present turn of affairs, and, in strong language, the American Legation in Peking for countenancing certain publicity work which is inimical to the interests of Japan. But the amusing part of the "com. back" is the audacity with which they charge British and American, particularly the latter, with doing all kinds of things of which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 201 Spr. J. P. Middleton, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from April 5th, 1919.

LEAVE.

Sergt. J. A. Young, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' extension of leave, from April 2nd, 1919.

Gnr. W. J. Hinton, Artillery Co., is granted 12 months' leave, from March 13th, 1919.

Spr. D. L. Lyle, Engineer Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from April 15th, 1919.

Pte. P. T. Chilvers, Signalling Section, is granted 6 weeks' leave, from March 13th, 1919.

Pte. F. Allen, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' leave, from March 27th, 1919.

Spr. C. A. Bennett, Engineer Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from February 6th, 1919.

Pte. G. Martin, "B" Co., is granted leave from March 21st, 1919, to April 30th, 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 5, dated January 10th, 1919, a lecture on Ranging and Range Cards will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, March 10th, at 6 p.m.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGES.

(a) King's Park Range is allotted to the 74th Punjab from April 1st, to May 1st, 1919, from 8 a.m., to 1 p.m., daily, Sundays excepted.

(b) King's Park Range is allotted to the 18th Infantry from March 11th to March 30th, and from May 2nd to June 30th, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., daily, Sundays excepted.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Sunday, March 16th:—

Gun Practice. Parade at Belcher's Battery:—

9 a.m. Right Half Co.

9.30 a.m. Left Half Co.

Monday, March 17th:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. T.E.T. at Headquarters. N.C.O.'s, and men as detailed by O.C. Left Half Co.

Tuesday, March 18th:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. T.E.T. at Headquarters. N.C.O.'s, and men as detailed by O.C. Right Half Co.

Sunday, March 23rd:—

9 a.m. Right Half Co. Annual Musketry Course at King's Park Range, Kowloon.

9 a.m. Left Half Co. Annual Musketry Course at Taikoo Range, Quarry Bay.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

No. 4 Section will fire their Musketry Course on Saturday, March 15th, at 2.30 p.m., at King's Park Range, Officers on duty—Lieuts. Brown and Marley and 2nd-Lieut. Blackburn.

Casuals of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections will fire on Sunday, March 16th, at 9 a.m., at King's Park Range.

Officers on duty—Capt. Russell and Lieut. Stevenson.

February Pay will be issued at Engineer Company Offices, Headquarters, Hongkong Defence Corps, for all, except Taikoo residents, on Tuesday, March 18th, and Wednesday, March 19th, between 11 a.m. and noon.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Friday, March 21st:—

6.15 p.m. "A" and "B" Cos. on Murray Parade Ground. Dress, drill order. Officers will wear swords.

The Commandant invites all N.C.O.'s, and men over 41 years of age, who can manage to do so, to attend this parade, at which H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, will present the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration to Maj. G. H. Wakeman.

Saturday, March 22nd:—

3 p.m. "D" Co. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course.

Sunday, March 23rd:—

7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon (N.C.O.'s, and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at Taikoo Rifle Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, March 18th:—

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, March 18th:—

5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T., Rifles, belts, pouches, and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

the Japanese were thought to be guilty, such as participation in the drug traffic, stirring up strife in the outlying parts of the Republic, and so on. Their annoyance is too transparent.

THE INTER-ALLIED RAILWAY COMMISSION.

London was evidently misinformed last week when it understood that the Chinese Government was opposing the scheme agreed to by America and Japan for the working of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Siberian Railway. Such apprehensions were removed by the appointment of Lin Ching-jen, former Minister to Russia, to the Inter-Allied Commission charged with the supervision of the lines, and of two others as Chinese representatives to the two Boards working under the Commission.

OPEN BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY K. K. LEUNG.

There was a large gathering at the Victoria Recreation Club last night when K. K. Leung met Sergeant Drummond in the Billiard Championship of the Colony and defeated him by 47 points in a game of 1,000 up. The highest break of the match, 64, was made by Sergt. Drummond. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Justice Melbourne.

Drummond won the toss and Leung opened the game. Play was slow for the first few minutes and then Leung, with a break of 17, carried his score to 31. By the time he had made 36, however, Drummond was on the 40 mark. But the latter could not maintain his lead and when Leung, after half an hour's play, completed his first hundred, Drummond was 21 in arrears.

Leung then forged ahead rapidly and although he did not make any large breaks—10 being the highest—he passed his second hundred, when Drummond had only scored 139. Drummond seemed to be out of form or to be suffering from exceptionally bad luck for it seemed impossible for him to get the balls rolling properly. When his opponent had scored 242 he was 100 behind, and he was only credited with 150 when Leung, aided by breaks of 24 and 25, had passed the third century. Shortly after this, however, there was a change and with breaks of 14, 10, 15, and 28, Drummond began gradually to overhaul his opponent and reached 285 when Leung was at 354. Leung then began to lose a little of that confidence with which he had opened. He not only missed several shots in succession, but left Drummond some good positions. With breaks of 14, 17, and 28, Drummond brought his score to 340, only 31 behind that of Leung. A break of 23 took Leung past the 400, and he continued the spurt with breaks of 17 and 15 until he was 432 against his opponent's 324. Drummond, however, was not to be denied. He came up with 28, 24, 25 and then made a magnificent break of 54, the highest up to that stage. When Leung had scored 500 and the match was adjourned for dinner, Drummond was only 45 behind.

When play was resumed the scoring remained fairly level whilst some fifty or sixty points were added. Then Drummond with an excellent break of 64 took the lead, the board reading 571-552. This break was the highest in the tournament. With things now going in his favour, many thought that Drummond would run out an easy winner and these opinions were strengthened when he followed his big break with another of 32 and increased his lead to 62. Half an hour's further play, however, saw this lead reduced to 40 and then Leung recovered rapidly and with breaks of 29 and 13 carried his score to 651 whilst Drummond was at 670. A break of eighteen reduced the lead to 11 points and with another 16 he passed his opponent, Drummond, however, reached the 700 first, Leung then being 15 behind. During the next hundred Leung again took the lead with a well played break of 41—his highest score of the evening—and he reached 813 whilst Drummond stood at 793. When Leung passed his 900 Drummond was 855 and this lead was more or less maintained. He had brought his total to 950 when he gave Drummond a chance. The opportunity was missed, however, and Leung replied with a 15 break. Drummond raised his total to 944 and then went twice to the table without scoring. Finally Leung ran out a winner by 47 points.

The game in its closing stages especially was very open, and, on this account, was exceedingly interesting.

Leung was heartily congratulated upon his success. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, in presenting the prizes, remarked upon the openness of the game. He thought Mr. Leung deserved the championship and he warmly congratulated him, and also Sergeant Drummond for the fight he had put up. In conclusion he complimented the Hon. Secretary, Mr. McKirdy, Mr. Rodger and Mr. Gardiner for their work as referees.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Championship Cup.—Mr. Leung.
Runner-up.—Sergeant Drummond.
Semi-finalist: Messrs. Yvanovich and Parkes.
Highest Break: Sergeant Drummond.
Club Handicap: Mr. Gulmaras.
Runner-up: Mr. Hyndman.
Highest break: Mr. Gulmaras.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The South China Athletic fully justified their inclusion in first division football, on Saturday, when they met the Hongkong F.C. in the final match for the Shield. They put up a surprisingly good game against an exceptionally powerful Club team, and, in the opinion of many, deserved, on the day's play, to win. The honours, however, went to the Club who scored the only goal of the match.

In the first round the winners met and defeated Kowloon without much difficulty, but had a much tougher proposition in the next round when they encountered the Navy. By great good luck and splendid goalkeeping they safely negotiated this hurdle, and it was expected that they would have a fairly easy task in disposing of the Athletic, who occupy a very lowly position in both the senior league tables. The Athletic defence, however, was magnificent, and some of the Club forwards appeared to be distinctly off form, with the result that the Club only managed to snatch a victory by the single goal of the match. Had the Chinese possessed a couple of good goal-scoring forwards in their forward line, the result would have been very different. The competition has proved the success that was anticipated, and which it always proved to be in pre-war days. It is hoped that in future it will be an annual event.

In the senior division the Navy are exceptionally well placed and the sailors have an excellent chance of finishing at the head of both competitions. The Club and Navy are well ahead of all their rivals in the Hongkong League, and one of these teams is certain of winning it. The Navy are a point ahead, so that a draw will satisfy them, but the Club must win the match or be content with the position of runners up.

The United Services League looks rather like a gift for the Navy, although they still have three games to play. The Club are their nearest rivals, being four points behind, with a game in hand. The Royal Engineers, too, have a slight interest in the league for if they can win their remaining three games against the Club, Navy and South China Athletic, it would be quite possible for them to become champions. The Club are presumably giving some of their players a rest with a view to concentrating on the Hongkong League, and are turning out to-day in quite an unusual formation. Neither Black nor McCubbin is playing, the positions at back being taken up by Reichelmann and Riis, while Clark goes to centre forward, and Jennings reappears in the team at outside left. It will be interesting to see how they fare against the sappers with this combination, for the soldiers are always a side to be reckoned with although, of course, this year's team is not of the same calibre as those which used to represent the Corps in pre-war days.

The Navy and South China Athletic meet on the Navy ground. A victory for the Chinese would be very welcome to them. It would make the position of the sailors a trifle "wobbly," and would perhaps pass the wooden spoon from the Athletic to the R.G.A., who, like their old rivals, the Royal Engineers, have fallen on bad days. It is doubtful, however, if the Athletic defence, although good, will be strong enough to withstand McEwen and Co., if the latter are in their usual form.

In the second division the Navy reserves must defeat Kowloon or give up the idea of becoming runners up. St. Joseph's College should not experience much difficulty with the 83rd Co. and the Staff and Departments ought, on form, to capture both points in their match against the 88th Co. although this game may produce a surprise, the gunners being reported to have discovered a couple of new useful players.

A meeting was held in Victoria Barracks on Thursday evening, with the Rev. C. B. Shann in the Chair, to vote a sum of money for medals and re-arrange postponed fixtures. The 87th Co. have withdrawn from the league and, in consequence, teams due to meet them have been awarded the points. As the gunners were only in possession of one point, gained at the expense of Kowloon, a discussion arose as to whether all matches should not be erased from the records. It was pointed out, however, that this procedure would not be in accordance with the rules. It is understood that the matter will be brought forward at a later date with the object of amending Rule 10 which states that if any club withdraws after the first of February it shall forfeit the remainder of the points to its opponents.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
Royal Engineers v. Hongkong F.C.
Club ground. Kick-off 4 p.m.
Navy v. South China Athletic.
Navy ground. Kick-off 4 p.m.
HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.
Staff and Departments v. 88th Co.
R.G.A., Navy ground. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.
Navy Res. v. Kowloon, Club ground.
Kick-off 2.30 p.m.
St. Joseph's College v. 83rd Co. R.G.A., Military ground. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Navy	7	5	1	1	19	2	11
Hongkong F.C.	7	5	2	0	12	4	10
R.E.	6	2	3	1	3	12	6
R.G.A.	5	1	2	2	3	8	4
S. C. Athletic	7	0	5	2	6	17	2

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Navy	5	4	0	1	7	0	9
R.E.	5	3	2	0	10	8	6
Hongkong F.C.	4	2	1	1	5	3	6
R.G.A.	0	1	5	0	11	2	2
S. C. Athletic	4	0	2	2	0	5	2

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
St. Joseph's	9	8	0	1	21	4	17
Staff & Depts.	10	5	1	4	14	6	14
Navy Res.	12	6	3	4	20	12	14
Kowloon	11	5	4	2	19	12	12
88th Co.	12	6	0	15	19	12	12
83rd Co.	9	4	4	1	11	12	9
S. C. Ath. Res.	11	3	5	3	10	20	9
87th Co.	14	0	13	1	2	30	1

The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong F.C. in their United Services League match with the Royal Engineers to-day, at 4.15 p.m., on the Club ground.—Q. Rodger; D. Reichelmann and E. Riis; T. R. Chassels, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, B. Pascoe, A. H. Clark, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

This match, in the second division of the league, will be played to-day (Saturday) on the Club ground. Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

Kowloon F.C.—A. Jackson, C. P. Cave, A. van Langenberg, G. White, A. Simmons, F. Wheeler, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight, W. A. Hyder, B. A. Hyder, and A. N. Other. Reserves: W. Gerrard and K. Mason.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon in this League match at Happy Valley to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, J. D. Birrell, D. M. Goodall, J. H. Mead, C. P. James, A. de Sousa, C. J. Stapleton, H. Overy, K. Pestonji, T. M. Cochrane and A. O. Brown.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, LADIES' SECTION.

The Cup presented by Mrs. Dreaper was won by Miss Jessie Rodger with a score of 1 up on bogey.

TAIKOO v. WAY FOONG.

The Taikoo-Way Foong annual golf match will take place at Fanling on Sunday. Singles will be played in the morning and four balls or foursomes in the afternoon. They teams will be as follows:—

TAIKOO.	WAY FOONG.
R. A. Lawson	v. A. O. Leith.
J. W. Paton	v. M. A. Murray.
A. R. Austin	v. H. C. Sandford.
H. F. Stoneham	v. W. Ross.
F. Soutar	v. R. P. Thurstfield.
K. E. Greig	v. N. J. Stabb.
A. H. Ley	v. G. B. Dunnett.
Ross Thomson	v. F. H. Thomas.
F. A. Wells	v. T. M. Leitch.
G. M. Young	v. G. E. Towns.
J. M. McHutchison	v. R. E. Sedgwick.
R. McGregor	v. P. S. Cassidy.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

Four matches were played yesterday afternoon, the results being as follows:—

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."
Major Ardoino (recs. 2/6) beat A. H. Crook (recs. 4/6), 6-2, 7-5.
CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."
Pay-Li Holborn (scr.) beat R. Wingfield (rec. 15), 6-3, 11-8.
CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.
Lt.-Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (scr.) beat R. M. Henderson and J. M. Sooters (rec. 3/0), 6-0, 2-6, 6-4.
Major Hammond and Capt. Gray (rec. 3/0) beat Lt.-Col. Coles and Surg. Lt. Com. Cookrem (rec. 3/0), 6-0, 1-0, 7-5.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

To-day's matches are as follows:—
Open Championship Doubles.—H. Hancock and S. H. Dodwell v. Tan Toon Lay and Chun Siu Kah.
Open Championship Singles.—A. H. Ruinjahn v. T. Mishima.
Club Handicap Singles.—Class "A."
—A. Morris (rec. 3/0) v. F. A. Redmond (Tows 3/0).

LAST EVENING'S MUSICAL RECITAL.

A PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

Some very promising musical talent was revealed at the pianoforte recital given last evening at the St. Andrew's Hall by the pupils of Professor E. Danenberg. A large attendance included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

The most enjoyable item on the programme was, perhaps, the pianoforte duet on two pianos by Miss Elfrida Osmund and Professor Danenberg. The pieces selected were Greig's *Sonata in A Minor*, and it is not too much to say that Miss Osmund's interpretation reached a standard seldom attained by local amateurs. She thoroughly deserved the storm of applause which greeted her at its conclusion. Miss May Choy must also be warmly congratulated upon her playing of the familiar *Victory Polonaise* of Chopin. Miss May Fincher played Beethoven's *Sonata Pathetique* with feeling and good expression, and the two studies from Chopin given by Miss Lillian Chenailly demonstrated unmistakably that she is an apt pupil. The "Aeolian Harp" *Etude* was especially well done. Miss Mario de Sousa contributed the *Scene de Ballet* by Coleridge Taylor and showed that she is a pianist of great talent.

The Misses Mario Nolan and Lina Rocha were easily the best of the younger children who took part in the concert. Mario Nolan played *The Swallows*, in splendid style, while Lina Rocha's Creole sketch (*On the Levee*) showed excellent promise. Miss Joyce Thornhill and Miss Esme Cornell did well. Mr. William Mackenzie gave a sympathetic rendering of Chopin's *Nocturne in C Minor*, but Master George Bond seemed to suffer a little from nervousness. He will improve when he gains more confidence. Among other items deserving mention were the pianoforte solos by Miss Edwina Mackay, and the duet by Miss Helene Flint and Mr. Danenberg.

The singing class from the Diocesan Girls' School appeared twice. The first time they sang "The way, the life," but the accompaniment was unquestionably too loud. The girls did much better on the second occasion.

WANTED—A REFORMATORY.

MAGISTRATE DEPLORES ITS ABSENCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a little Chinese boy was charged with snatching two gold bracelets from the wrist of a Chinese girl. The Sergeant who charged the boy said: "He has got funny hands, and finger-nails half an inch long, showing that he is not engaged in any honest work. The complainant in the case was visiting a theatre in Apichau, when defendant presented her with a celluloid doll and snatched her into a misadventure. Here he stole the bracelets and managed to get on board a launch, where, however, he was arrested. Defendant is believed to have had confederates who escaped." Defendant said he ran away from home because his mother ill-treated him.

Mr. Orme said that these youthful criminals were rather a problem; there was no place to send them to. If they were sent to gaol, did they get better or worse?

Inspector Macdonald stated that there were several of them in gaol; it made no difference to them. Mr. Orme: Even a caning does not make any difference, I suppose. Do the small boys do as much work as the older men? What is wanted is a reformatory. Inspector Macdonald: Yes, a reformatory would be the thing.

Mr. Orme ordered defendant to receive twelve strokes, to be imprisoned for 48 hours, and to be deported.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

The Directors of the above Company will recommend, at the yearly meeting of shareholders, the following distribution of profits for the past year:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.20 per share	\$55,200.00
To pay a bonus of 60 cents per share	\$7,600.00
To write off Hongkong Saw Mills	5,000.00
To write off Sandakan Saw Mills	5,000.00
To write off Sandakan Engineering Works	4,000.00
To write off plant account	3,000.00
To write off launch and lighters	7,500.00
To write off timber concessions	1,000.00
To transfer to launch and lighters insurance fund	10,000.00
To transfer to provision for coal and contractors' debts account	3,500.00
To transfer to fund for replacements and renewals	40,000.00
To carry forward	49,977.07
	\$208,777.07

ADVICE TO A FATHER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a little Chinese boy was charged with snatching some money from a man. The father of the lad stated that the boy ran away from home because he was scolded by his mother. Mr. Lindell: You must have more control over the boy. Why do you allow him to run about the streets? He is going to be whipped, twelve strokes, you watch it, and take better care of him in the future.

EVERYTHING FOR

TENNIS

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

LANE CRAWFORD & CO'S

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS.



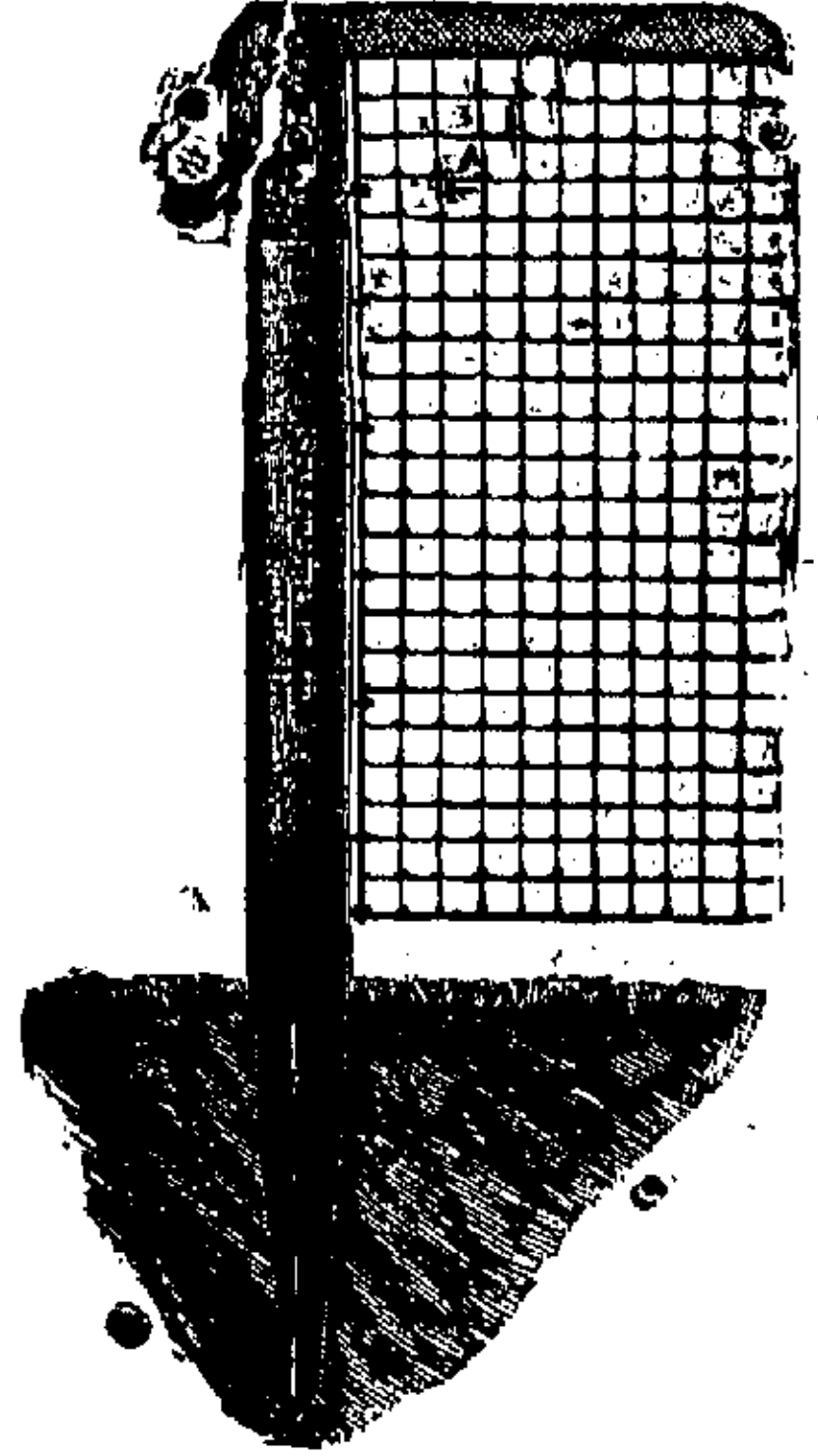
TENNIS RACKETS.

TENNIS BALLS.

COURT MARKERS.

LAWN MOWERS.

Etc.



CENTRE GUIDES.

MARKING TAPES.

TENNIS NETS AND POSTS.

RACKET COVERS.

Etc.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

PATHE presents Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hale

"FOR SALE"
A Strong Story of to-day in 5 parts.

FREDONY

In his Protean Novelty,
"THE MAN IN THE CLOCK"
5 Characters. 29 Changes.

MISS ASTA ERIKSEN. MDLLE. LEONA.
in new songs. in American Cake walk dance.

Matinee—Sunday, March 16th, at 6 p.m.

"THROWN TO THE LIONS"
A Powerful and Dramatic Story.
Featuring Mary Fuller.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

Just received
a large consignment
of



SMART SHOES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS

CORRESPONDENCE invited with a view to securing additional agencies. **THOMAS ROBINSON & SONS**, 25, Water Street, Liverpool. [473]

A FIRM OF GENERAL MERCHANTS and Shippers with Office in the heart of the City, seeks an AGENCY. Live connection. Full particulars to "C.B." c/o Streets, 30, Cornhill, London, England. [474]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship "WALTON HALL," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 31st March, 1919, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 20th March, at 3.15 p.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE LTD.** Agents. Hongkong, 14th March, 1919. [475]



NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY notified that a limited number of **PUBLIC JINRIKISHAS** will be put into service at the Peak District from **FRI. DAY, MARCH 14th.** E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [469]

ELIZA SCHUMACHER.

INFORMATION is desired as to the whereabouts of **ELIZA SCHUMACHER**, an American Citizen, believed to be in South China. Something to her advantage. **GEO. H. HALL BRUTON & CO.**, York Buildings, Chater Road, Hongkong. [435]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—**Mrs. McEWEN**, Government Civil Hospital. [441]

FOR SALE

SEVERAL new sets of DIESEL ENGINES by Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, now ready for delivery in Hongkong. **ABSTRACT OF SPECIFICATION.** Each set consists of two 8 cylinder four strokes reversing engines, one right hand, the other left. Each engine has cylinders 14" diameter by 18" stroke and is designed to develop 800 B.H.P. at 380-400 R.P.M. The sets are designed for driving twin screws and are complete with propellers, propeller shafts, all necessary air compressors, air reservoirs, auxiliaries and spare parts. The engines are, however, also suitable for shore installations. Arrangements might be made for erection and installation to be supervised by an expert of the makers. Full specifications and particulars may be obtained from the **ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA) LTD.** Marine Department, King's Buildings, Hongkong. Enquiries will also be received by any of the offices of the company in South China. [464]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932. **FAVOURED** with instructions from The Consignor, will sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, March 17th, at 2.30 P.M.**, at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Consisting—

Boots and Shoes, Serge, Shirts, Collars, Straw Hats, Watches, Boot Polish, Raincoats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, and a long line of Sundries. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, March 15th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932. **FAVOURED** with instructions from The Consignor, will sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, March 21st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.** 30 COPIES BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE, BRAND NEW. To be sold in pairs. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, March 15th, 1919. [464]

INTIMATIONS

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, 21, Praya East, Hongkong.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY MANAGER or MANAGERESS. Applications should be sent to the Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, [463]

WANTED.

BRITISHER with a Good Knowledge of Exports. Give full particulars of experience, stating salary required, to—Box 462, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [461]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER to teach English Lessons to a Chinese Lady. Apply to—Box No. 19, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [462]

WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE or flat Middle Level or Peak, from the End of June; four or five Rooms; long lease preferred. Reply stating terms to—Box No. 93, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [418]

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak. Apply to—"A. B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [467]

TO LET.

From 1st April.

TWO PARTLY FURNISHED LARGE LIGHT ROOMS with Broad Front Verandah; three Smaller Rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters and use of Tennis Court—in healthiest locality in Kowloon—two minutes from Ferry. Moderate charge. Apply—P. O. Box 257, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [464]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, x Rooms with Furniture. Apply to—DENNIS & BOWLEY [463]

TO LET.

A suite of THREE ROOMS to let, Alexandra Buildings. Apply to—ROOM No. 12, Fourth Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [463]

TO LET

2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex. Apply to—THE SECRETARY. [417]

TO LET.

From 16th April 1919.

1ST FLOOR, No. 38, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises). Apply to—SECRETARY, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd. [406]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road Road, Kowloon.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD. Alexandra Buildings. [31]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919. Apply—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 248, Des Voeux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. [114]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence. For particulars apply to—"X.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [444]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brasby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price. Apply by letter—"AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press, or Care of General Post Office, Box No. 230. [139]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JUCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in ordering Subscription Grills for the next RACE MEETING will be held in the Jockey Club Offices on **MONDAY** next, **MARCH 17th**, current, at 5 P.M. By Order, T. F. HUGH, Clerk of the Course, [431] Hongkong, March 6th, 1919.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock** in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.** By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, March 6th, 1919. [466]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M., on **WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1919, for the purpose of** presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1919, both days inclusive.** By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [456]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26th, 1919, at 4 P.M.** in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918. (2) To elect a New Committee. (3) To transact any General Business. By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [460]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on **THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, at 11.30 A.M.**, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 27th March, both days inclusive. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,** General Agents. Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [420]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at Noon on **SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1919.** The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd March, both days inclusive. At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000. **JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.,** General Managers. HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [467]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co's.

PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.

Tel. 696.

INTIMATION



SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. 116

BIRTH.

HAWKINGS.—At 30, Gordon Road, Shanghai, on March 8th, the wife of Lieut. W. J. HAWKINGS, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COURSIER.—At 54, Route Doumer, Shanghai, on March 6th, MARCEL COURSIER, Manager of the French Electric Light Works. **MARSHALL.**—In London, on February 22nd, DUKES MARSHALL, brother of H. C. Marshall, after a long illness from wounds received in France. **MESNEY.**—At Singapore, of pneumonia, WALTER MICHAEL MESNEY, Capt. a.s. Nanyang, Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., aged 43. **STOCKER.**—At 709, Broadway, Shanghai, on March 6th, CHARLES JOHN STOCKER, storekeeper to Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., aged 42 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. **LONDON OFFICE:** 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15TH, 1919.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN CHINA.

For the deadlock reached at the Shanghai Conference it would appear, on the surface, as if the Southern delegates were responsible owing to their refusal to continue the negotiations unless the Tuchen of Shensi were dismissed. In China, however, it is not always safe to take men or public performances at their face value. It is just possible that the Southern delegates may not have been quite so unreasonable as their decisions suggest. Indeed, it is not improbable that their action was taken as the result of consultation with their colleagues from the North. That this was the case cannot, of course, be definitely asserted, but support is lent to the idea by the subsequent reports as to the good understanding which prevails between the Northern and Southern delegates. Moreover, this view is encouraged by the fact that General TUAN CHIU-JUI has been interesting himself in the movement of men towards Shensi and also Paoingfu, while his henchman, LUTTE HUI, has been openly communicating with the recalcitrant Tuchen of Shensi, who is understood to be supplied with good-sized artillery which he has used so effectively that no fewer than sixteen villages have been destroyed. This tends to confirm the report that fighting has been in progress in Shensi for some time. Knowledge of these facts may have prompted the PRESIDENT to issue the telegram in which he strongly deprecated any violation of the armistice and indicated that the consequences of such violation would be sternly visited upon those responsible. The mandate he issued was not couched in such strong language as this, but its purport was the same. It indicates that the PRESIDENT is determined to force the militarists to array themselves against liberalism or acknowledge defeat. Foreign opinion inclines to the view that His Excellency will emerge triumphant. The way is obscure, but that does not lessen the confidence which is felt in the PRESIDENT. An official in close touch with the PRESIDENT has assured our Peking Correspondent that responsibility for the peace settlement rests entirely with the Peace Conference. Upon it devolves the duty of drafting a settlement which will restore peace to the country, and of demobilising the huge forces euphemistically described as armies. Southern insistence upon the abolition of the National Defence Army under the command of TUAN CHIU-JUI was futile because it formed part of the question of disbandment. So far, however, the Conference has evaded consideration of this pressing problem. Chinese armies number nearly one and a half million men, and cost the country roughly twenty-two million dollars a month. The PRESIDENT urged that this question be given priority on the agenda of the Conference but without success. The explanation offered is that the military elements in the Southern delegation do not relish the idea of committing "the happy dispatch," as it were, and have managed to prevent discussion by raising certain obstacles. This view is at least interesting.

Shensi, who is understood to be supplied with good-sized artillery which he has used so effectively that no fewer than sixteen villages have been destroyed. This tends to confirm the report that fighting has been in progress in Shensi for some time. Knowledge of these facts may have prompted the PRESIDENT to issue the telegram in which he strongly deprecated any violation of the armistice and indicated that the consequences of such violation would be sternly visited upon those responsible. The mandate he issued was not couched in such strong language as this, but its purport was the same. It indicates that the PRESIDENT is determined to force the militarists to array themselves against liberalism or acknowledge defeat. Foreign opinion inclines to the view that His Excellency will emerge triumphant. The way is obscure, but that does not lessen the confidence which is felt in the PRESIDENT. An official in close touch with the PRESIDENT has assured our Peking Correspondent that responsibility for the peace settlement rests entirely with the Peace Conference. Upon it devolves the duty of drafting a settlement which will restore peace to the country, and of demobilising the huge forces euphemistically described as armies. Southern insistence upon the abolition of the National Defence Army under the command of TUAN CHIU-JUI was futile because it formed part of the question of disbandment. So far, however, the Conference has evaded consideration of this pressing problem. Chinese armies number nearly one and a half million men, and cost the country roughly twenty-two million dollars a month. The PRESIDENT urged that this question be given priority on the agenda of the Conference but without success. The explanation offered is that the military elements in the Southern delegation do not relish the idea of committing "the happy dispatch," as it were, and have managed to prevent discussion by raising certain obstacles. This view is at least interesting.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellin returned to the Colony by the a.s. *Ditwara* yesterday. The annual sports of St. Paul's College will be held at Happy Valley on Monday. Two cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever, two cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague, and one case of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday. Mrs. Mortimer O'Sullivan, wife of the late Inspector M. O'Sullivan, who was killed in the Gresson Street affray, left for Home, yesterday, with her family. Mr. G. N. Orme, District Officer, Taipei, assumed the duties of First Magistrate, yesterday, in place of Mr. J. R. Wood, who has gone on furlough. Mr. W. Dutton, of Messrs. Wm. Dutton & Co., is proceeding to London to take up an important position as representative of a large Chinese firm in Shanghai. It was authoritatively stated that the Chinese Government has definitely authorised the repatriation of all German doctors required for the proper medical staffing of the ships to sail from Shanghai for Rotterdam.

Mrs. Harold Browett, who died at her residence, No. 15, Wong-ka-shaw Gardens, Shanghai, on March 8th, was 78 years of age, and probably one of Shanghai's oldest residents. She arrived in China 54 years ago. Lieut.-Com. R. K. C. Pope, who was in command of a submarine on this station until the middle of 1916 when he left for Home waters, has been awarded the D.S.O. Lieut.-Com. Pope is a son-in-law of Major D. Macdonald.

The members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will celebrate their successful campaign for \$30,000 for current expenses on evening, at 8 o'clock, when the prizes won in connection with the campaign will be distributed by the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Information has been received in the Colony that Mr. Algar F. Carleton, formerly Vice-Consul attached to the Consulate-General here, and later raised to the rank of Consul assigned to the Consulate at Batavia to assist the Consul-in-charge, has been instructed to open a new Consulate of the United States at Medan, Sumatra, where American rubber interests are extensive. Mr. Carleton has left for her home in England.

Dr. Kerby-Gomes F.R.C.S. has been awarded the Second Class Chiao Decoration in recognition of his distinguished services to the Chinese Government. The *Peking Leader* understands that this is the first time that such a high grade of honour has been conferred on a foreign doctor in the Chinese Government Service.

The Frawley Company, which has just concluded a short season at Hongkong, will disband at Honolulu. Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, who is en route to the United States, intends to form two theatrical companies, one for musical comedy and one for dramatic comedy. The new companies will make a tour of the Far East.

The annual Hongkong Horticultural Show, which was opened on Thursday, at the Botanical Gardens, was continued yesterday. There was a fair attendance of the public. The Hon. Secretary expects the proceeds, both from sales of tickets and exhibits, to reach \$1,000. It is interesting to note that Mr. Ho Kom Tong secured 26 first prizes and sixteen seconds; Sir Paul Chater, 7 firsts and 6 seconds; the Hongkong Club, 7 firsts and 2 seconds; and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale 3 firsts, 11 seconds and a challenge cup.

The American Consul-General announces that the import restrictions of the United States Government on peanuts have been removed as from March 11th. Individual import licences are still required for each shipment, but it is provided that the import licence number need not be produced at the Consulate before the consulating of invoices. Peanuts are not yet included under the terms of the general import licences. There will be no further trouble about shipments from this market under present arrangements.

At the annual general meeting of the Bangkok International Chamber of Commerce, held on March 3rd, the following resolutions were adopted *nemine contradicente*, one member not voting:—(1) "That the subjects of Germany and her Allies in the present war be ineligible for membership of this Chamber," (2) "That this Chamber convey to the Government of Siam an expression of its strong hope that Siam will associate herself with her Allies in any action which may be taken by them as regards the exclusion from their territories of the subjects of Germany and her Allies."

Amongst those who left the Colony on the *Empress of Russia* were Mr. A. G. Gordon of Messrs. Gordon & Co., Hongkong; Lieut. J. E. W. Beard, of the Hongkong Defence Corps Cadet Company; Mr. S. J. Chinchin, branch manager of the North China Insurance Co., Hongkong, and Mrs. Chinchin; Mr. T. Leeman, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., and Mrs. Leeman; Mr. J. J. Gorman, of the Pacific Steamship Co.; Mr. M. M. Maas, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.; Mr. E. Moller, of Messrs. Moller & Co., and Mrs. Moller; Mrs. H. A. Nisbet, wife of the Registrar of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Ram, wife of Mr. E. A. Ram; Mr. S. H. West, Superintendent of Stores, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and Mrs. West.

To-morrow the grand procession of the Cross takes place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Owing to repairs in the churchyard the procession will be made inside the Cathedral. A solemn High Mass with pontifical assistance will be conducted at 8 a.m. The procession will start about 5 in the evening. After the procession the Rev. Fr. Benjamin José da Silva, professor of the Portuguese School, will deliver a sermon, and the celebrations will conclude with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. We understand a new silk vest was presented to the Image of our Lord by a devout member of the confraternity. The orchestra of the Philharmonia will accompany the singing of the Church Choir during the Benediction, and a few local vocalists will take part in the "Tantum ergo."

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

Miss Tessie Turner, who was prevented by indisposition from appearing at the Victoria Theatre during the past week, made her bow to the Hongkong public last night, and charmed the audience with her rendering of rag-time songs. With Fredony in a wonderfully good quick-changing act, and a Pathé picture, featuring Gladys Huletto, the Victoria Theatre offers its patrons a programme that should not be missed.

THE PARTITION OF ENEMY TERRITORIES.

AN INTERESTING FORECAST.

U.S.A. SENATE AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

CRITICISM OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SCHEME.

DISORDER INCREASING IN GERMANY.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FUTURE OF THE LATE ENEMY TERRITORIES.

PARIS NEWSPAPER'S INTERESTING FORECAST.

PARIS, March 8th.

A Havas message states:

The *Temps* gives a forecast of the eventual partition of enemy territories under the mandatory system.

FRANCE.

France receives Syria, including Damascus and Alexandrette; also the greater part of the Cameroons and Togoland.

GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain receives Mesopotamia, Palestine and German East Africa.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia receives the German Pacific Islands, south of the Equator, except Samoa.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand receives Samoa.

ITALY.

Italy receives the stretch of territory between Smyrna, which will be given to Greece, and Armenia.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States receives Armenia.

JAPAN.

Japan receives the German Pacific Islands north of the Equator.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCE IN ITS FAVOUR.

NEW YORK, March 5th.

A large crowd greeted President Wilson's arrival. The strictest police precautions were taken. The President addressed a meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, in which he declared that he was convinced, by unmistakable evidence from all parts of the country, that the United States favoured a League of Nations.

PEACE DEMANDED FIRST.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate a resolution favouring a satisfactory peace with Germany, prior to the serious consideration of the League of Nations' scheme. The Democrats objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, which was, therefore, tabled. Senator Lodge then read the names of thirty-seven Senators of the next Senate who asserted that they favoured the resolution. The number exceeds one-third of the membership of the Senate, or sufficient to defeat the ratification of the Peace Treaty, for which a two-thirds majority vote is required.

PRESENT DRAFT OBJECTED TO.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.

Senator Lodge's resolution definitely proposed the rejection of the League of Nations' draft, in its present form, by the United States. Congress subsequently adjourned, the obstructionist tactics of some Senate Republicans, preventing the passage of a number of important Bills.

It is pointed out that the adjournment definitely marks the passing of democratic control.

President Wilson made a statement declaring that a group of Senators had deliberately chosen to embarrass the Government in the interests of railway systems.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

AMERICANS FAVOUR SELF-DETERMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.

The House of Representatives, after a turbulent all-night sitting, adopted, by 216 votes to 41, Senator Gallagher's resolution, which expressed the hope that the Peace Conference would favourably consider the claims of Ireland, and give her the privilege of the right of self-determination.

A number of members emphasised that the internal affairs of Great Britain did not concern the people of America. The Senate ignored the question.

GERMANY.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

BALE, March 5th.

A message from Frankfurt states that four Guards' officers were arrested at Bale as responsible for the deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Frau Rosa Luxemburg, who were insufficiently guarded.

DISORDER RIFE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BALE, March 5th.

A message from Berlin says that the Government have 23,000 troops in Greater Berlin.

Strike disorders are general. Many large cities are complicated with strikes among the middle classes. Thus anarchy reigns.

At Zeitz, which is in darkness, many were killed and wounded by the shooting in the streets. The doctors of Leipzig refuse to attend to patients, until the lighting, water, food and tramway services are restored. The position is quieter at Dresden and Wittenberg, where negotiations between the middle classes and workmen are in progress.

Bloodshed and looting is, however, reported from Magdeburg and Hanover.

THE SPARTACISTS AT WEIMAR.

The Spartacists at Weimar tried to seize the telegraph station in order to cut the wires, but were repulsed.

A Deputation of strikers in Weimar requested the withdrawal of troops going to Berlin. The request was refused.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 4th.

A general strike has broken out, in spite of the Majority Socialist Party Directorate's advice to its comrades not to strike, unless the majority in any trade favoured a strike.

The employees on tramways and underground railways struck, owing to Spartacist intimidation. Lighting and water-works are operating, but private telephonic communication is not allowed, in order to save current.

The disturbances, so far, have not been important, and are confined to storming Police Offices and plundering foodshops.

AN ANXIOUS SITUATION.

The people, everywhere, are making panic purchases. A number of post-offices have closed, owing to the anxiety regarding Spartacist plots.

Herr Noske, apparently, is desirous of avoiding collisions.

Although it is now believed that reliance may be placed on the 40,000 troops in the Berlin area, the Government troops have not yet attempted to recapture Police Stations or the Police Prefecture. They have, however, occupied three Spartacist newspaper buildings and arrested one editor.

The streets are crowded, but quiet.

SPARTACIST STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

BALE, March 4th.

A message from Halle reports that the serious fighting between the Spartacists and Government troops culminated in the capture of the theatre, a Spartacist stronghold. Martial law has been proclaimed, and order was restored after a number of shops were sacked.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BERLIN.

OPENHAGEN, March 4th.

A message from Berlin states:—

The Berlin Spartacist League manifesto calls upon the people to overthrow Herr Scheidemann and Noske and the National Assembly, declaring that the Soviets must have supreme power.

Disorders broke out at several points simultaneously, and immediately a strike was proclaimed.

A Spartacist attack on the northern station was repulsed.

The mob, at night, stormed thirty-two police stations, and plundered jewellers' shops.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

Herr Noske, in a manifesto to the people, urged them to abstain from excesses, and pointed out that offenders would be dealt with by Extraordinary Courts. Three Divisions of troops have been summoned. These and other reinforcements are arriving with all haste, but the attitude of the troops is uncertain. The Naval Division is openly hostile to the Government, which count on the loyalty of only half of the Berlin troops.

The Government, failing to lay their hands on Spartacist leaders, arrested two Russ'ian Bolsheviks.

The loyal troops seized the artillery depot at Spandau, with huge quantities of arms and munitions, on which the Spartacists relied.

UNITY OF PURPOSE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, March 5th.

A Havas message states:—

A very important conference took place between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau at the French War Office. The discussions were with a view to reaching an agreement as to common action between Britain and France at the Conference.

SURRENDERED GERMAN FLEET TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

BRITAIN AND U.S.A. TO SINK THEIR SHARES.

PARIS, March 5th.

A Havas message states:—

With regard to the ultimate disposal of the German Fleet, it is understood that the Powers have agreed to distribute the surrendered German war vessels among themselves. Great Britain and America are agreed as to the necessity of sinking their respective shares.

THE GERMANY ARMY.

TO BE REDUCED TO 70,000.

PARIS, March 5th.

A Havas message states:—

It is worthy of note that France, more than any other country, is interested in the future of the military strength of Germany. She, however, leaves it to the Allies to impose stronger terms than suggested by her. The British view is to permit Germany an army of 70,000 men.

AMERICAN LABOUR UNREST.

SHIPPING AT A STAND-STALL.

NEW YORK, March 5th.

Sixteen thousand marine workers struck, demanding an eight-hour day and a thirty per cent. increase in wages. Shipping is at a stand-still.

POST-WAR TRADE.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TO BE CARRIED OUT.

LONDON, March 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was taking steps to carry out the post-war trade policy already announced by the Premier.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

SAILED FOR FRANCE ON MARCH 5th.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.

President Wilson is sailing for France to-day, without having any definite promise as to what the attitude of the next Senate will be towards a League of Nations.

NEW YORK, March 5th.

President Wilson has sailed for France.

RUSSIA.

THE BOLSHEVISTS AT KIEFF.

WARSAW, March 5th.

When the Bolsheviks entered Kieff, they transferred the population of the Ghetto Slum quarter to the houses of the wealthy and vice versa. It is reported that they levied a contribution of 200,000,000 roubles on the city.

FRENCH HOLD ODESSA.

French troops hold Odessa and the small surrounding belt.

THE PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

PARIS, March 5th.

Madame Jules Siegfried, President of the National Council of French Women, appealed to the Peace Conference to take measures to save Russian women from the shame of "socialisation" by the Bolsheviks.

SWITZERLAND TAKES PRECAUTIONS.

MEASURES TO COMBAT BOLSHEVISM.

BERNE, March 5th.

The Federal Council prohibited the formation of Soldiers' Councils, under penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. The Council also severely penalised the dissemination of false news likely to prejudice discipline in the army or alarm the population.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

THE BATTLE FLEET.

MALTA, March 5th.

It has been definitely decided that the battle-fleet in the Mediterranean will consist of the Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke, Centurion, and Ajax.

TIENTSIN ELECTORS MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of electors of the British Municipal Area, Tientsin, was held in the Gordon Hall on the 1st instant and was presided over by Mr. Herbert Goffe, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, supported by the following Councilors:—Messrs. E. W. Carter (Chairman), R. G. Buchanan, K. H. Chun, R. M. Gatliff, W. M. Howell, N. Leslie, F. W. Maze, Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., R. E. D. F. Ricketts, W. W. G. Ross, and F. R. Scott, with the Secretary of the Council, Mr. J. R. Lyness, and H.M. Vice-Consul (Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry), acted as secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman of the meeting expressed the pleasure it afforded him to preside at the first annual general meeting of the electors of the Tientsin Municipal Area under the new conditions. The speaker then referred briefly to the amalgamation and the steps which led thereto, and asked all to sink their differences and to work together wholeheartedly for the good of the amalgamated area, and incidentally for the great interests of that great Empire of which they were proud to be members, and for whose security so many of our nobles and best had laid down their lives.

The Chairman of the Council, Mr. E. W. Carter, dealt at length with the details of the Budget, explaining the various items and the reasons for their introduction, at the same time pointing out that there had been no undue extravagance—in fact, very much the contrary. The motion for the adoption of the Budget, proposed by the Chairman of the Council and seconded by Major Nathan, was carried unanimously.

The following was the result of the election for the incoming Council:—
E. W. Carter 278
W. M. Howell 260
Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., R.E. 257
R. G. Buchanan 230
F. W. Maze 214
F. R. Scott 185
N. Leslie 178
K. H. Chun 178

STEALING GELIGNITE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with stealing 71 sticks of gelignite.

A coolie woman stated that defendant, who is foreman of a new building, in course of construction, gave her a package of gelignite to conceal. She was arrested by a constable and told him the whole story.

Defendant denied the offence. Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$300.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DISCLOSURE OF SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS OBJECTED TO.

PEKING, March 13th.

A hitch has occurred in the contemplated disclosure of the Sino-Japanese Agreements owing to the Diplomatic Commission's objections thereto.

The Cabinet meets to-day to consider whether to abide by the former decision; if they do so, publication will only be delayed for a day or two.

THREE MILLION SUPPORTERS OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

Prominent members of the Korean Independence movement have arrived in Peking.

Interviewed, they declare that the movement is widespread and has three million adherents, including Christians, Buddhists, Heaven Worshipers and students.

COMPLAINTS OF JAPANESE CRUELTY.

The Koreans affirm the arrest of forty thousand of their number, and they cite instances of Japanese cruelty. One girl had her hands cut off, while publicly holding aloft a copy of the Independence Manifesto. The Koreans affirm that the torture in prison is appalling.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AMERICAN AND JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT TIENTSIN.

PEKING, March 13th.

On Thursday an awkward situation developed in Tientsin as a result of brawling by American soldiers.

They visited a house in the Japanese Concession and became disorderly. Japanese soldiers fixed bayonets and ejected them, hamstringing one, and stripping another and cutting his back in strips.

Next day two hundred infuriated American marines paraded in the Japanese Concession, hitting every Japanese head on sight. Arriving at the Japanese Consulate, they forcibly entered it and assaulted the Consul, whose injuries are serious.

The Consular Body is deliberating measures to restore normal conditions.

Feeling runs high.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF SECRET TREATIES.

Sino-Japanese secret treaties will be published on Friday.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

DEPORTED GERMANS LEAVE SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, March 13th.

The three transports have left for Rotterdam with 1,797 Germans aboard. The *Sagfolk* accompanied them. Three of the German doctors are still in hiding. It is believed they are at the Woosung Medical College.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, March 14th.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is reported that the Peking and Canton Governments have both agreed not to interfere with the Peace Conference in Shanghai. The British Minister has informed Tong Shiu-yi that he has warned the Peking Government not to use the War Anticipation loan. The hope is expressed that the Conference in Shanghai may now be resumed at once.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CANTON ARSENAL.
Nau Wing-kin, the Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, who was recently fired at by a rioter, has tendered his resignation, on the ground of ill-health.

The Tsuchun has appointed Me Chai (a Kwangsi leader) to be Nau's successor. The conclusion of the Wuchow affair.
The Wuchow authorities have wired to various places stating that all questions raised by the recent outrage on the British Consul by troops in Wuchow have now been settled. The sergeant who was the chief cause of the trouble was shot yesterday, and the troops, twelve in number, have been sent to Nam Ning for life imprisonment.

RESIGNATION OF PEACE ADVOCY.
Luk Ching-chang, the Chief of the peace envoys to Europe, has tendered his resignation to the Peking Government on account of indisposition.

THE INFLUENZA WAVE IN SHANGHAI.

STEADY DEMAND FOR MASKS.

There are no indications that influenza is on the increase locally, and it is not believed there are more than 100 cases among foreigners in Shanghai, says the *N.C. Daily News* of March 8th. Another death, that of a Portuguese woman living in Chapei, was reported to the Health Office yesterday, making two since the present wave started.

Of the 10 suspected cases at the Thomas Huxley School for Boys five turned out to be true influenza types, and the school has a good percentage of borders the institution was closed yesterday. The French municipal schools also closed yesterday, on the recommendation of Dr. Cresson, as a precautionary measure. The Avenue Road branch of the Public School for Girls may have to close from want of attendance, about half the pupils being kept at home yesterday. No new cases have developed at the Public School for Boys, the attendance at which is still up to average, though there were waves of influenza through several forms a fortnight or so ago.

St. John's University seems to be passing out of its epidemic which ten days ago was sweeping through whole dormitories, affecting many students on one floor while those quartered on other floors were unaffected. Recently St. John's had 30 to 40 cases and the sister institution, St. Mary's, as many more, but yesterday there were but eight in the college hospital, of whom one had developed pneumonia. Of the several of the faculty who were taken with the disease, only one has reached the pneumonia stage.

St. Francis Xavier's, probably the best equipped educational institution in case of epidemic, having its own medical staff and isolation wards, has been exercising extreme care and so far no cases of influenza have been reported to the Health Office by this institution.

There was a steady demand for masks at the Health Office yesterday, and although none were seen in use Dr. Stanley expressed satisfaction that the public were sufficiently interested to ask for them, for, he contends, masks should be used if the disease is at all infectious. The masks may not be required at the present moment, but they are useful to have in the house in the event of a case of any of the diseases enumerated on the yellow envelope.

As a preventive measure the Shanghai Tramways have made arrangements to wash and disinfect every car each night, and to sprinkle with disinfected water and brush out every trip.

ONE HERO.

There was at least one heroic man in Shanghai yesterday, says the *N.C. Daily News*, and as might be taken for granted he was not a Shanghai resident, but a visitor from Hunan. He arrived on the early morning train and as he left the station and proceeded about his business in town he wore a shield over nose and mouth and thereby followed the Health Office's advice to all cautious citizens—wear masks. The visitor's mask was of the "Mukden Plague" variety which he had secured at Nanking, and so far as is known he had the distinction yesterday of being the sole mask wearer in Shanghai. If exception is made of the sanitary inspectors of the Health Office, who are wearing gauze masks as a matter of course.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

On March 7th, the *N.C. Daily News* reported four cases of cerebro-spinal fever in Shanghai, two foreign and two Chinese. Neither case is related to the other, says the paper, three having occurred apparently spontaneously without known infection from outside, while one was imported from Hongkong, where the disease has broken out again.

DEATH OF MR. P. F. LAVERS.

It is with very deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. P. F. Lavers—formerly a resident of Shanghai well known in sporting as well as business circles, and the senior partner of the firm of Lavers and Clark. News of Mr. Lavers' death, which occurred on February 28th, of pneumonia, at Alverstoke, Hants., was received here yesterday and came as a great shock to his many friends in Shanghai, says the *N.C. Daily News* of March 9th.

Mr. Percy Francis Lavers, who was 57 years of age, was educated at Sutton Valence School and first arrived in China in 1884 to join the firm of Messrs. Lavers & Co. in Amoy and Formosa. In 1888 he left Amoy for Chefoo to enter the firm of Cornish & Co., and in 1889, when his uncle, Mr. E. H. Lavers, the father of Mrs. E. F. Mackay, died, he came to Shanghai to take over the business of the firm of Lavers & Co., the title of which was afterwards changed to Lavers & Clark.

In November of 1915 Mr. Lavers went to England, having relinquished active interest in the business of the last-named firm, but since that time he has been doing war work at Chatham Dockyard and later at Portsmouth. He was married in 1891 to Miss Edith Mary Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. F. H. Bell, formerly of Adamson, Bell & Co., and Mrs. E. J. J. Hogg, and to his wife and daughter who survive him, his deep sympathy is extended, as will be that of all his many friends in China.

During his residence in Shanghai the late Mr. Lavers took an active part in affairs relating to the government of the Settlement, as well as in sports. For three years he served as a representative of the community on the Municipal Council while he was always a keen cricket, tennis player and volunteer. In cricket he was prominent as a bowler, and when his bowling days were over, he was ready to don the white gown of the umpire, in which capacity his services were always valued and his decisions to be relied upon. Of lawn tennis he was a good exponent, and as a member of the Light Horse, S.V.C. he is well remembered as a keen N.C.O.

ABOUT PILLS.

Many people have no hesitation in taking a dozen bottles of medicine in liquid form prescribed by a doctor, but view with alarm the suggestion to take a course of pills. This misapprehension is no doubt due to the impression that pills are merely purgative, which may be correct in some instances. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, however, are not merely purgatives, acting upon the bowels only, but contain more important properties, which correct all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, and the Stomach, evidence of which is not wanting. Thousands of testimonials sent us voluntarily and gratuitously verify our statements of what Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will do and are doing every day. You will find neighbours, friends and relatives everywhere who have been restored to health and who can testify to the marvellous blood-purifying and healing properties of these Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have come to stay. They are an efficient, reliable and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. They are sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles, not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Salivary Gland, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of 1/- by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

PEACH'S CURTAINS

DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS.
PRICE LIST
POST FREE

CATALOGUE full of interesting illustrations. Send Direct. Buy from Actual Makers. **BUYER'S GUIDE.** Let us send it you free of charge. Large Stocks, practical and serviceable.

LACE CURTAINS, NETS, MUSLINS, CASEMENT CURTAINS AND FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, RUGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, also HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR CLOTHING suitable for all climates, **BLOUSES, etc.** **Reliable Values. Attractive Designs. Our stocks are now ready to replenish your requirements.**

SAMPLE PARCEL (INSURANCE AND POSTAGE PAID) 52/6
2 pairs fine quality, rich old lace design. Lace Curtains, 3 yards long.
1 pair New. Afterfall Curtains, adapted to any window.
1 rich Damask Table Cloth, durable quality, size 42ins. by 56ins.
1 pair 2-1/2 size Damask Supper Cloth, size 50ins. by 50ins.
4 Damask Serviettes, neat design, size 20ins. by 20ins.

MARVELOUS VALUE. 52/6 Postage Paid. Write NOW for Catalogue.
61 years Old Establishment Shippers to all parts. All classes of Household Goods. Complete and thoroughly dependable service for Empire Trade. Send your Order direct. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM'L PEACH & SONS, 694 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.



Head and Shoulders above the Ordinary is JOHNNIE WALKER

The distinctive palate-persuading flavour of "Johnnie Walker" is due to its high quality, absolute purity and perfect maturity. To safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed the same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Glasgow, Scotland.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA
Because
"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. SHANGHAI. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George was held on March 6th, at the General Chamber of Commerce Rooms, when Dr. R. S. Ivy, the President, occupied the chair. The Chairman reminded members that when peace arrived and they laid down their arms it was for them individually, and for societies such as that, to see that the pressure created by their arms was not relaxed in time of peace. He remembered, in the early part of the war, Mr. Siffert speaking at a meeting on the Race Course and dealing with the Germans, told them not to trade with them, not to feed them, nor play with them, nor co-operate with them. He warned them to have nothing to do with the Germans. That was his advice in 1914 and if it had been taken to heart at that time they would have been saved a great deal of the trouble and mischief which had been done.

They had had opportunities, as a Society, of exerting a certain amount of pressure in certain directions and they had done what they could in the way of helping to get rid of the onerous burden in their midst. He would like them never to forget the untold crimes of the war and the huge sacrifices which had had to be made.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.
Since their last meeting the following names, which were added to their roll of honour:—Messrs. S. G. Berry, W. N. Lowe, S. R. Sebastian, C. H. L. Symons, E. C. Symons, H. H. Taylor and H. Wiseman. It was the wish of the committee that the Society's roll of honour should be perpetual and that and it was suggested that it should be printed from year to year in the annual reports. (Applause.)

Dealing shortly with the report and accounts, the Chairman pointed out that \$9,800 had been contributed by members of the Society to Red Cross Funds on Our Day. There was a deficit in the year's working of \$850, but no appeal had been made for that amount which had been carried forward into the present year. The Chairman also pointed out that members, in addition to paying their annual subscription, had already given over \$1,800 in special contributions.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Dean Walker spoke of the scheme to provide ten scholarships of \$100 each per annum for children of English parentage and explained that these scholarships, which were designed to assist English children in their education, would not be competitive but would be given on recommendation of headmasters of schools to the committee. In the event of there being more children recommended than scholarships available the element of competition might then be introduced among the nominees.

The following officials were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Ivy; Vice-President, Mr. C. W. Wrightson; Committee, Messrs. W. N. C. Dixon, Messrs. E. H. Gilson, E. F. Goodale, C. G. Humphreys, G. A. Johnson, W. T. Kennet, P. H. Nye, C. E. Sparke, R. E. Stewardson, and G. R. Wingrove. The revised rules of the Society were adopted and it was also decided to celebrate St. George's Day this year with a ball.

BRITISH MOTOR ENTERPRISE.

The Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd., who claim to be the pioneer of the Commercial Motor Industry, have certainly established a business of world-wide repute. The output from their model factory at Letchworth, Herts, England, includes all kinds of motor vehicles for goods transport, as well as for passenger service and municipal purposes.

Large fleets of Lacre motor-vans have been adopted by the leading trading houses throughout the world, including the leading London Stores, and Messrs. Anthony Hordern & Sons in Sydney, New South Wales, and The Eaton Co's, mammoth departmental Depot in Toronto.

With regard to passenger-service, Lacre char-a-bancs can be seen at all the popular British seaside resorts, as well as in the Straits Settlements, Queensland, and Japan.

Above all the Company have specialised in vehicles for municipal purposes, and have established a long lead in this direction over all competitors. Space only permits a few references, but it may be mentioned that the streets of Glasgow and Birmingham are swept by Lacre motor road-sweepers, that the dust of Kimberley and Johannesburg is collected in Lacre refuse wagons, and that Bangkok, Siam, is watered by Lacre water-carts.

The Lacre Company is now developing their export trade, and are desirous of appointing agents wherever there are roads and vacancies.

TO BRITONS' OVERSEAS.

The well-known Training Ship *Arethusa*, which has turned out so many excellent boys, is in need of help. Eight of its boys were on the *Vendictive* at Zeebrugge and one of them obtained the Victoria Cross. Many were in the engagements in the North Sea, the Falkland Islands, and elsewhere. A contribution of 2,500 boys to the Royal Navy, 6,000 boys to the Mercantile Marine, and a further 4,000 to the British Army's varied services from the Society's Country House should make an appeal hard to resist. Many of the Society's Old Boys from the Colonies are also in the various Colonial Battalions.

Now that hostilities have ceased the Committee feel that many would like to express their gratitude in some tangible way. They therefore look earnestly for generous response to the appeal which they now make for their "Thank-offering for Peace Fund" to enable them to close the year without a deficit and to give the work a good send off for 1919. All gifts will be promptly acknowledged if sent to Mr. H. G. Copeland, Secretary, 104, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2, London.

COLONEL AND HIS "BOYS." REFUSAL TO LEAVE THEM IN PRISON CAMP.

A writer in the *Daily Mail* describing the visit of British men-of-war to Danzig and Stettin tells of a trip to the officers' prisoners-of-war camp at Graudenz.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Corfe, D.S.O., who had been a prisoner of war since March, 1918, came to Danzig on December 10th, accompanied by a German officer, to arrange for the repatriation of the officers at the prisoners of war camp at Graudenz.

He came on board H.M.S. *Coventry* and saw Captain St. John. Our captain offered him a passage home with us and it looked as though the offer was too tempting to be refused. But "No" was the reply: "I must get back to my boys."

We then asked if the officers at Graudenz were in need of food or medical stores. The impression which had been made on the colonel by his visit to us was manifest by his immediate reply: "If one of you fellows will come back with me to Graudenz and just let them see you, it will do more good than all the food and medicine in the world."

Therefore I picked my bag and in ten minutes had left H.M.S. *Coventry* and was on my way to Graudenz, a town in West Prussia, about 37 miles north of Thorn.

Graudenz is a large garrison town. Two substantial blocks of a large barracks had been surrounded by barbed wire and were being used as a prisoners-of-war camp. Here I found about 430 British officers and roughly 50 orderlies.

As we entered the colonel's room an orderly hurried up to us, and when we told him the good news that in three days the whole camp was going home his face lit up and his smile was worth crossing a continent to see. We had supper, some cocoa, tinned herrings, and biscuits, and then the colonel took me visiting. We went from room to room, and never has anyone been so pleased to see me as these officers were.

"How's Blighty?"
"What was London like on Armistice Night?"

"Where's the red flag the Huns said the British Navy had hoisted?"
"How do you like this little palace?" These are a few of the questions they showered on me. And then these gallant fellows, who had gone through so much, whose food stores were at a low ebb, would say to me—who had never known what it was to be hungry—"Have some cocoa, have a biscuit; we've got heaps."

The story of these men was that of so many others. They had mostly been captured in March, 1918, and had been sent to Rastatt, in Baden, where for three months they had lived on Boppe rations. They had then been moved to Graudenz, and had arrived there in a pitiable condition, exhausted mentally and physically. They told me how they found playing bridge too great an effort and how they used to plan their days so that they would only have to go downstairs the minimum number of times; the effort of climbing up again exhausted them.

At Graudenz they had received food parcels from home and had lived on them, and their condition had improved. On the whole they looked fairly fit; but when they were quiet, if you looked at them carefully, you noticed that they all had a most characteristic, drawn, tired kind of look. Since the armistice the officers had been allowed to leave the camp and go into the town, and thus, during my three days' visit, I had ample opportunity of studying conditions there.

The Germans appeared well clothed, and most of them looked fairly well fed. I had several good meals in hotels and cafés. There was no bread and no buttermilk, but I always had meat, and generous helpings too, though, of course, one had to pay highly. An occasional Prussian officer would sowl, but otherwise little notice was taken of us, though my naval uniform, white collar, and handkerchief always attracted attention. The majority of the Germans we talked to knew we were going home, and were all out to make a good impression and even hoped that their kindness would be remembered when they came to England!

At 4.30 one afternoon I entered the largest café in Graudenz. The sight was remarkable. The place was crowded for a minute or two not a single German could I see. Every table was crowded with French and British officers.

LONDON V.C.'s BEARD GETS HERE I meet Captain Herring, a London accountant, a V.C., and the most modest man I have ever come across. He showed me a beautiful silver cigarette-box, and told me how in the bad Rastatt days he had vainly offered it dozens of times for a piece of bread. There was no tea to be had at the café. Everyone was drinking some so-called alcoholic beverage. My visit to Graudenz has made me distrust the Hun more than ever. He is all out to fool and hoodwink us. My impression was that since his armies had been beaten he had driven here at any rate, to curry favour with the British officers. I do not believe in death-bed repentances.

At midnight, on December 13th, the camp was evacuated, and after a most trying and miserable train journey of 13 hours we arrived at Neufahrwasser, and embarked in the Danish transport *Alfred*, and left for Leith. I re-joined my ship at Copenhagen.

"FELL AT HIS FEET."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with stealing a number of iron shackles, belonging to the Naval Yard.

Defendant was arrested by a Police Reservist while passing the shackles to a confederate, who managed to evade arrest.

Sergeant Cooke informed the Magistrate that the defendant was becoming a common nuisance in the yard.

Defendant stated that the shackles fell at his feet, from where he did not know. When he picked them up he was arrested.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

Seigel's Syrup

For nearly half a century Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the world for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health. Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—toning and strengthening them so

INDIGESTION AND OTHER

that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous. By making and keeping the blood pure, Mother Seigel's Syrup brings the glow of radiant health to the pale cheeks of anemic girls, gives strength to growing boys, and revitalises the digestive organs of the elders and makes them feel fit and strong. Keep Mother Seigel's Syrup in your home. It is an ideal family medicine.

STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLE

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT. Distribution of 1,000,000 Four-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your Harlene Hair-Drill Four-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant, and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

The Gift Parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fat.
2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleaning "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Harlene."
3. A bottle of "Unox" Conditioner, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be dry.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON.

Fill in and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, Ltd., 20-22 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4 Annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READER. Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, and enclose it to the post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Little on Hose" and quotations to—

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER.
BANKAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BAZANIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking cargo
for the above ports. Passenger accom-
modation in the connecting vessel when
available, secured before departure from
Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
conveying steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Sub-agent.



CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

Heal Daughter's Face of Unsightly
Eruptions. Began With Pimples.
Could Not Sleep.

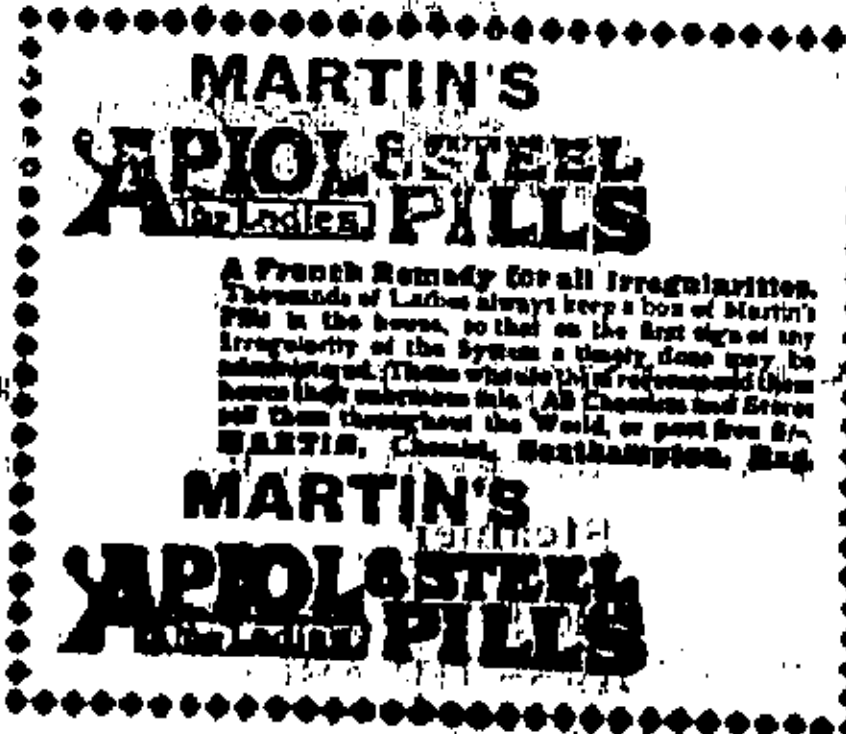
"Cuticura Soap and Ointment healed
my daughter's face of most unsightly
eruptions which she had for two or
three months. They began with small
red pimples which irritated and burned
so much that she could not sleep at
night. We tried everything we could
and instead of getting any better she
got worse. I saw an advertisement
for Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I
got one box of Cuticura Ointment and
one tablet of Cuticura Soap and she
was quite healed in a week's time."
(Signed) Mrs. E. Dobb, Sutton Rd.,
Huddersfield, Notts., Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are
ideal for every-day toilet uses.
Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. British
Depot: F. Newbery & Sons Ltd., 21, Col-
lins St., London. Sold everywhere.

[31-17]



[303]



[30]



[37]

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO,
FEATHERS,
BISCUITS,
OILSEED,
HIDES & SKINS,
RUBBER, DRUGS,
COTTON, WOOL,
GUMS, AND
GENERAL
PRODUCE.
Sole on com-
mission in British
and Continental
Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for
consignments in-
dicated.
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Import Dept.) Whitehall, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844

[387]

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DE. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
LIVER & KIDNEY
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs,
Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
Price 6s. leading Chemists, or post free, Dr. Le
CLERC MED. CO., HAYESWOOD ROAD, NW,
LONDON, ENGLAND. Depots: Paris, 12, Rue
CASTIGLIONE; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET;
Toronto, 174, King St. W.; Australia, ELIZABETH ST.,
Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DUNCAN CO.,
Lynn, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Welling-
ton; India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

[160]



PRESIDENT WILSON AT HIS MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE

SPEECH IN A CHURCH.

The sun did not shine on Carlisle's walls when the President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, visited the birth-place of his mother, but notwithstanding the pitiless rain that drenched the streets and gave a be-draggled aspect to the flags that the citizens had hoisted, the people turned out in their thousands to give a Cumberland welcome to the distinguished visitor.

Among those presented to the President was the Rev. Edward Booth, pastor of the church of which the President's grand-father was minister over eighty years ago.

At the Crown and Mitre many of the leading citizens awaited the visitors' arrival. Among those present was Mr. Thomas Watson, the oldest tradesman in Carlisle, now 90 years of age, and the only survivor, so far as is known, of those who attended the President's grand-father's Sunday school. Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Watson if he remembered his grand-father, and he replied that he was only a boy at the time. He stated, however, that he remembered the chapel, not now in existence, in which the Rev. Thomas Woodrow ministered, and the cottage near it, in Annetwell-street, where Mr. Woodrow lived and in which the President's mother was born.

Another interesting presentation was that of Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late David Hamilton, who taught in Mr. Woodrow's Sunday school when Mr. Wilson was a scholar there. Miss Hamilton is the possessor of a letter which Mr. Woodrow wrote to her father after he left Carlisle to visit relatives in Glasgow before sailing for America. The letter, which is dated October 28th, 1835, describes Mr. Woodrow's arrangements for leaving the country, and though she naturally treasures the letter highly, the Town Clerk informed the President that she desired to present it to him. The President accepted it, and assured the donor that it would be not less treasured by him. The Town Clerk then laid before Mr. Wilson various documents relating to the Cavendish House, which Mr. Woodrow built and went to live in 1832, the lease, conveying the site from the Duke of Devonshire, being dated July of the previous year. The counterpart of the lease was exhibited to the President, who was greatly interested in the story and signature which it bears of his grand-father.

The Duke of Devonshire's agent presented Mr. Wilson with a copy of the document and a photograph of his grand-father's signature, with which Mr. Wilson seemed much gratified. Miss Sless was next presented, and the President accepted from her hands two volumes of drawings of old Carlisle, and promised to send the donor a copy of a sketch of his mother, in order that Miss Sless may include it in a third volume of Carlisle's worthies of the nineteenth century.

After other presentations, Mr. Wilson entertained the company with a story of how his visit might not have taken place. His grand-father went to America in one of the old sailing ships when his mother was a young girl. She was standing on the deck one day, fortunately looking on to a loose rope which was hanging from the yard-arm, when a sudden squall struck the ship, and his mother was swung over the water, "but, fortunately for me," added Mr. Wilson, "she hung on." When the ship righted itself she was captured again and came through all right, "I have always felt thrilled at the narration of that story because of what might have been involved."

VISIT TO GRANDFATHER'S CHURCH.

Subsequently the President signed the freemen's roll of the city, and then he and his party left the hotel to see the spot on which stood the Congregational church in Annetwell-street, of which Mr. Woodrow was pastor. The site of the old church is now occupied by a Salvation Army barracks. The President's next place of call was Cavendish House, where his mother must have spent three or four years of her life as a girl while her father occupied the dwelling. The President and Mrs. Wilson were shown over the rooms of the house by the present owners and occupants. From Cavendish House the Presidential party were driven to the Congregational church in Lowther-street, and attended the morning service there. This church took the place of the Annetwell-street building, and was built soon after Woodrow left Carlisle. The little church was crowded in every part, and the Bishop of Carlisle, accompanied the President, the Rev. Edward Booth, and read the New Testament lesson. During the service the American National Anthem was sung, and in a brief address the pastor said he and his people were deeply touched by the fact that the great and honoured leader of the American people had left the Court of Kings and set aside important functions to travel to the border city where his mother was born and attend as a humble worshipper the church over which his grand-father once presided. Such an action revealed the character of the President and won their hearts; indeed, it was a great spectacle for the world. At the close of his address, Mr. Booth said they all hoped to hear the President's voice, and Mr. Wilson, accepting the invitation, stepped out of the pew and addressed the congregation from the floor of the chapel. He said: "It is with unaffected reluctance that I project myself into this solemn service. I remember my grand-father very well, and remembering him as I do, I am sure he would not approve of it. I remember how much he required of me. I remember painfully also the things he expected me to know and which I did not know. But there has come a change of times when a layman like myself is permitted to speak before a congregation. There is another reason why I am reluctant to speak. The feelings which have been excited in me are too intimate and deep for public expression. The memories that have come to me to-day of my mother are very affecting, and her quiet character, her sense of duty, and dislike

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MUNITIONS OF WAR

BRITAIN'S NEW RESOURCES.

Mr. Churchill, Minister of Munitions, has addressed a message of appreciation to the managers and staffs of the firms which have been engaged in the production of munitions.

"The achievement of the country in the supply of munitions," he says, "has completely changed the future aspect of reserve establishments for the manufacture of armaments. No longer can munition supply be looked on as a speciality, since, owing to the adaptability and energy of those recently responsible for the organisation of production, it has been proved that the whole engineering capacity of the country can readily adapt itself to such provision."

"It is to be hoped that wars on the large scale are now evils of the past, and that no recurrence will occur; but, in spite of this confident hope, for some time—a long time, probably—it will not be safe to neglect the study of fighting weapons. No country must be allowed to advance in this respect while we stand still, and though the provision of such appliances of horror and destruction will, in all probability, be limited greatly in the future, we must always be prepared for the world in the application of science to war material. If war ever does recur, mechanism will largely supersede muscle, and engineering more than ever will sway the ultimate decision. It is the knowledge of what you have achieved in the engineering shops and factories of the country that permits us to waste the least possible amount of money on what we may eventually prove a useless form of production, and to have full confidence that our real reserve is the engineering skill of the country, and that should occasion arise you are never will once more blaze out to supply all that may be required for the security of the Empire."

"The period we are now entering on is one that is full of possibilities and opportunities, and I am convinced that these will be utilised by you to the full. Much has been learnt by us during the last four years, and the lessons taught by the war will have their effect in many directions. Accuracy of workmanship has become the commonplace of manufacture, waste of energy and materials has been enormously reduced, and I am confident that through the association of the Ministry of Munitions with the engineering talent of the country the phrase 'British manufacture' will have acquired a new and even higher meaning than that which justly was assigned to it in the past."

NEW WEDDING FASHIONS

MEDIÆVAL GOWNS LIKELY TO BE POPULAR WITH BRIDES.

All kinds of new little touches are promised for the coming peace weddings. A West-end dressmaker told a *Daily Chronicle* representative that mediæval gowns will be popular with brides.

"The plain white satin dress of rather shapeless form has had a long innings," she said, "and peace brides are asking for something more distinctly becoming. For a wedding arranged for the early summer I am designing a close-fitting gown in cloth of gold. It will have long pointed sleeves, a tight-fitting waist and a low square neck. A gold veil will be worn, and the child attendants will be all boys, dressed as mediæval pages. Gold is very becoming, and cloth of silver is a perfect material for the dark girl with steady blue eyes."

Wedding conventions are much less rigid than they were before the war. The giving away of the bride is now frequently done by her mother or married sister.

of ostentation, have come back to me with increasing force these years of duty have accumulated; and yet it is appropriate in a place of worship I should acknowledge my indebtedness to her and her remarkable power, because, after all, what the world is now seeking to do is to return to the path of duty, to turn away from the savagery of interest to the dignity of the performance of the right. I believe that as this war has drawn the nations temporarily together in a combination of force, of physical force, we shall now be drawn together in a combination of moral force, which will be irresistible, and it is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as swords. The knowledge that wrong has been attempted has roused the nations. They have gone out like men on a crusade. No other cause could have drawn so many nations together. They knew an outlaw was abroad, and that that outlaw possessed unspeakable things, and so it is from quiet places like this all over the world that the forces like this all over the world that the forces accumulate which will presently over-throw any attempt to accomplish evil on a great scale. Like the little rivulets that gather into the river, and the river into the sea, so there goes out from communities like this the streams that fertilise the consciences of men, and it is the conscience of the world that we are trying now to place upon the throne which others tried to usurp."

The Bishop of Carlisle thanked the president for his simple, stirring words, which, he said, would ring through the world, and strengthen the consciences of men. At the close of the service the President and Mrs. Wilson and party were conducted to the vestry, where Dr. Wilson sat in the chair that had been used by his grand-father, and signed the church minute-book. From the church the party drove to the cathedral, where the Dean, the Bishop, and Canon Rawnsley pointed out some of the more interesting features. These included the spot where Sir Walter Scott was married, and where Bruce signed allegiance to Edward I. Returning to the hotel, Mrs. F. W. Chance introduced to the President the members of the committee of the Carlisle Women Citizens' Association, of which, she is president.—*Daily Telegraph*.

AGENT WANTED

(Spare time), to act for this Town and District for
ENGLISH SPORTING SYNDICATE
Exceptional Opportunity.

GOOD YEARLY SALARY AND COMMISSION.

No Town or Village is too small.

Write to E. B. Box 712, (C/o W. L. Enwood, Ltd., 30, Fleet Street, E.C.4., London, England.

[472]

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

THE

S.S. "NANKING"

(American Registry 15,000 tons)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about MARCH 22nd

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

on or about MARCH 30th.

FARE ONE WAY G. \$25.00—Approximately H.K. \$35.00 only.

This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring less than a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

NEW STEAMER, HUGE CABIN, AMERICAN OFFICERS,

COMFORT, SAFETY.

For further information regarding this service apply to:—

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	19th Mar.	21st Mar.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmannian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

[469] Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Mar. 20th, 1919

S.S. "ECUADOR" Apr. 23rd, 1919.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" May 21st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable telephones (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendants on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.

[46]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SHANGHAI via SWATOW & NINGPO "ESANG" Tues. 18th Mar. Dlight.

SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Tues. 18th Mar. Dlight.

Kobe "FO-KSANG" Thurs. 20th Mar. Dlight.

TIENTSIN "CHIPSING" Thurs. 21st Mar. Dlight.

HAIKONG "TAKSANG" Fri. 21st Mar. 3 a.m.

MANILA "KONGSANG" Fri. 21st Mar. 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE and PENANG "YAMSANG" Fri. 21st Mar. 3 p.m.

MALAYA "YUENSANG" Fri. 21st Mar. 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" Tues. 1st Apr. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings for a both parts every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan when inducement offers.

SOREN LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Johore, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wainai and Chiofo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description of their persons.

For freight or passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 211.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON:-

S.S. "WALTON HALL" sailing March 22nd.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 15th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 18th Mar. D'light.
TIENSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 18th Mar. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGHONG"	On 17th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 18th Mar. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 88

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... TUESDAY, 18th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKAR" ... [Capt. A. H. Stewart] ... FRIDAY, 21st Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pies).

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WATWARD

WATWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight, or Passage apply to:-

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELFORE	12th April.	18th May	27th May.

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	15th Mar. Noon	31st March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SHIDZUKA MARU" 12,500 tons	Thurs. 20th Mar. at 11 A.M.
	"AKI MARU" 12,500 tons	Fri. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" 9,800 tons	Tues. 1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"INABA MARU" 15,393 tons	Sat. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
	"KAMO MARU" 15,393 tons	Sat. 6th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"TANGO MARU" 18,780 tons	Wed. 20th Mar. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	"NIKKO MARU" 9,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	"AKITA MARU" 9,000 tons	Sat. 16th Mar. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATOH MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"FUSHIMI MARU" ... Sat. 23rd Mar. at 11 A.M.
"SUWA MARU" ... Mon. 30th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or B.C.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSEA MARU	9,000	5th April.
KORSA MARU	20,000	26th April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,600	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to:-

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 1st April.
	"NERA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...
"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons ... On or about 9th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to:-

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 16th March, at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... Monday, 17th March, at 9 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:-
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... April 3rd, 1919.
"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. HUTTEN, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1919.

